4th Edition

THE

# PALL MALL

GAZETTE

No. 8910.—Vol. LVII. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1893. Price One Penny.

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## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

**DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.**
Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir Augustus Harris.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE. By Henry Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris. (Her greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)
Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere, Mr Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Lugg, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. J. A. Cave, Mr. Robert Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30. Doors open 1 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**
Mr. Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT at 8.15, a new play in 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones, called
THE TEMPTER.
Mr. Tree; Messrs. Fred. Terry, F. Everill, Fuller Mellish, G. W. Anson, Charles Allan, Holman Clark, Revelle, Baston, Wyatt, Paton, Cowis, &c.; Mrs. Arey, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Julia Neilson.
MATINEE of THE TEMPTER EVERY SATURDAY, until further notice, at 2.
Seats may now be booked two months in advance. Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 till 5.

**CRITERION THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Lecoq's celebrated Comic Opera
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
(Last Three Nights).
Mesdames Amy Augarde, H. Crolton, M. A. Victor, N. Cravering, B. Vere; Messrs. Comtice Founds, W. Dale, C. Davenport, S. Hemsley, G. Humphery, F. Vigay. To-morrow, at 8.15, FOUR MUNONETTE. LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 2.30.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by Henry Pettitt. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Florence L. Forster, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, George Edwardes.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8, Audran's charming Comic Opera,
LA MASCOTTE,
with the following powerful cast:—
Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Katie Seymour, and Miss Florence St. John; Mr. Wallace Brandon, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. George Mudie, and Mr. Robert Pateman.
Box-Office open 10 to 6 daily. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 14 at 2.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
SPECIAL NOTICE.—LAST NIGHTS of the successful Comic Opera
LA MASCOTTE, at the Gaiety Theatre.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**
Lessee, W. S. Penley.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
By Brandon Thomas.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.
Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.
MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 3. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

**COMEDY THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. Comyns Carr.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, a new and original play, in four Acts, by Sydney Grundy, entitled
SOWING THE WIND.
Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Edmond Maurice, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Rosina Filippi, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery.
TO-MORROW, at 8, by ARRANGEMENT, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. Mr. W. L. Lovell, Mr. J. Byron, and Miss Lena Ashwell.
Box-office open 7.40. Box-office (Mr. Scharzbeck) open 10 to 5.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 14, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY.

**COURT THEATRE.**
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
EVERY EVENING at 8, Townsend Faces, being an English version of the great Parisian success, "Chapiquel Mal'ed Lui," entitled THE OTHER FELLOW, by Fred Horner. Messrs. Charles Groves, C. H. Brookfield, Weedon Grossmith, Wilfred Draycott, H. De Lange, W. Wyes, Compton Coutts, R. Norton, Bentley, Seymour Hicks, Sydney Warden, E. Bertram, &c. Misses Pattie Brown, Marianne Caldw ll, M'Intosh, Ellaline Terriss. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS LAST CHANCE. Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office now open. MATINEE SATURDAY, October 21, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

**TERRY'S THEATRE.**
Mr. Edward Terry, Proprietor and Manager.
Season under the Management of Miss JANETTE STEER.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, AN AMERICAN BRIDE, by Lawrence Olde and Maurice Noel. Messrs. Herbert Waring, Fred Kerr, Murray Carson, George R. Foss, J. A. Welch, Richard Blunt, Hamilton Piffard, Robson Lamberti, Messrs. Ola Brandon, Henrietta Lindley, Day Ford, and Miss Janette Steer. Box-office 10 to 5.—Business Manager, Charles Terry.

**LYRIC THEATRE.**
Mr. Horace Sedger, Sole Lessee and Manager.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh. The music by I an Caryll. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.15, with the following cast:—Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Messrs. H. Hyde, Arthur Cook, Henry Wright, George Ta, Roland Cune; Mesdames Maud Holland, Eva Moore, Adelaide Newton, Mimi St. Cyr, Alice Gilbe t, Maud Leicester, and Miss May Yohe. Increased orchestra and chorus. Conducted by the composer. Doors open 7.40. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

**SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.**
Manager, F. J. Harris.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MOROCCO BOUND (17th time). John L. Shine, Charles Danby, Templar Saxe, Lilian Redfern, and Letty Lind. At 7.45, REX HARLEY, the inimitable mimic of popular actors. Box-office 10 to 10. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.

**TRAFALGAR SQUARE THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietors and Lessees, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wyatt.
THIS EVENING at 9, THE TWO JOHNNIES. Messrs. Charles Glenney, Lionel Rignold, Percy Marshall, Graham Wentworth, Fred Jacques, Stanley Smith, and Frank Wyatt; Mesdames Maud Elmore, Clara Jecks, Gladys Homfrey, Marie Lascelles, and Violet Melnotte. At 8.15, AULD LANG SYNE.

**DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.**
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY. Doors open 7.40.
TO-NIGHT, THE FORESTERS, at 8.15.
FRIDAY NIGHT, October 13, will be THE LAST WORD. Miss Rehan, as the Russian Baroness; Mr. Lewis, Miss Irving, &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE, October 14, THE FORESTERS, at 2. SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LAST WORD.
TO-NIGHT, THE LAST WORD, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE, October 14.
THE FORESTERS (next week) on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS (last times). Box office daily, 9 to 5. Seats also at all Libraries.
In preparation a New Farcical Comedy by F. C. Burnand, entitled THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

**MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**
Under the Management of Mr. Alfred German Reed and Mr. Corney Grain.
TO-DAY at 3, AN OLD PAIR, AND A NEW TOUR, and FOX B, by Mr. Corney Grain.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8. Stalls, 5s., 3s.; admission, 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, W.

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE.**
Open 7.30. At 8.45, the Grand Ballet FIDELIA. At 10.30, CHICAGO. Varieties by Fred Harmon, Herr Thora, The Three Castles, R. H. Douglas, The Polnskis, Amy Lyster, The Silvani Troupe, Marie Tyler, &c., &c.

**EMPIRE.**
TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets, KATRINA, at 8, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10, by Ms. George Edwardes, arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner, music by Monsieur Leopold Wenzel, supported by Mdlle. Hesa Sarcy, Signorina Savigny, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties at 7.45. Doors open 7.30. SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY, October 21.

**THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.**
The Royal Aquarium Area a Mass of Flowers. No extra charge. The NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S SHOW. No extra charge. Free! Free! The Collies Rescue. See the Wonderful Performing Dogs. The Polar Priest. The Great Dive Through the Roof. See the Graceful Divers of the World. Great Russian Waxworks and Fortune. Free Varieties, 12 noon. Special free Grand Varieties, 2 and 7. Enoch's Tank Performances. Performing Animals. The Four-Legged Dance, Ballet Quartette, &c., &c., &c. All free. Concert (free) 8.50. See (Theatre) 4 and 8, the Boxing Kangaroo, &c., &c. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 3 and 10. Talking and Laughing Seal.

## (LEFT TALKING.)

Everything is a sign of the times nowadays, and the Oxford Conference on Secondary Education which closed yesterday is eminently so. That Oxford and Cambridge are beginning to realize that they are titular heads of English education is good, especially for Oxford and Cambridge. That Professors and Bishops should begin to turn up their minds with the ploughshare of educational discussion is good also; they will be the more capable Bishops and Professors. The College of Preceptors and the Teachers' Guild have lately been similarly busied with projects of extended secondary education. All these signs shine bright in the East, and we all welcome them with great joy. None the less we must strive to interpret them truly and turn our eyes to the quarter from which the benefits they herald will most probably proceed. That quarter is certainly the Education Office and the Vice-President. Dr. Boyd may be King, but Mr. Acland is Mayor of the Palace. It is from him, or perhaps more probably from his next successor, that we await the inauguration of a sound universal system of national secondary instruction that will take away one reproach in the eyes of our better-cultivated contemporaries abroad.

To construct such an ordered and jointed system in England is no light work. We have the base of the pyramid already founded in the Board schools; we have the apex in the Universities. The intermediate stories have yet to be built in. The building machinery also might well be improved, and Mr. Acland strengthened by an advising council that should include all the trained and enlightened educating power of the country. But expert council or no expert council, we know that Mr. Acland is preparing his Bill on the off chance that he will some day be allowed to bring it in. And the fact to hold fast in the midst of these conferences is that it is the Government Bill that has to do the work. The Conference can be an amateur council of advice, but no more. The weak point of the Oxford Conference in this respect was that it was made half of authorities and half of benevolent amateurs hungry for instruction. Further, we do not see the need of the Royal Commission proposed by the Bishop of London and other speakers yesterday. Those who draft the Bill must be experts and must take the evidence of experts; they must compare systems in England and abroad. But that is their only task. There need be no trouble about educating public opinion in the country. A scheme of instruction has to be made by the educated, not by those whom it is to educate.

About the details of such a scheme, therefore, it is not necessary for the plain man to disquiet himself too much. We have now realized that education is a science, and we will leave it to the savants. But there is one corollary from this very fact of the scientific nature of education upon which we insist. The central governing body, controlling the whole system of the national education from top to bottom, must be equipped with really scientific and specialized ability. There must be popular control, but only indirect popular control, over the body that decides what the secondary scholars are to be taught and how. Of such authorities there were many in the New Schools at Oxford yesterday. Secondly, so far as the central council is to be constituted by representation of interests, as distinct from co-optation of individual accomplishment, the interest that should certainly have the first claim is that of teachers. It can be exercised through their trade unions, such as the Teachers' Guild. Among the teachers the Universities may claim a place, but only as teaching bodies. Oxford and Cambridge should be the third term in the educational syllogism; they should have no divine and peculiar rights, but fall into line with the primary and secondary schools. While the central body should broadly settle codes, qualifications of teachers, and the like, and watch over the efficiency of the schools, a national system of education presupposes public control over the working of it. Pursuing the general line of decentralisation, this will take its most natural shape in an educational committee of each County Council. Mr. Hobhouse would conjoin the school boards in large towns; the Dean of Manchester would prefer special boards. To us the exact constitution of the local bodies appears, given a strong and efficient central control, to be a matter of detail. Specialized ability is not likely to be abundant; sound sense, liberality, and good will may be trusted in this sphere to take its place. In any case, mistakes in the definition of the area covered by local bodies, as well as their constitution, might be corrected after experiment. In any case, *fiat experimentum*. Education is seemingly a thing that never presses. No one appeals to public charity on the ground that his mind is ill-furnished and ill-trained. But it is none the less true that for every year we delay the completion of our system we wantonly throw away so much national efficiency.

## NOTES FROM THE PROVINCES.

(FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Walford Greene has now been definitely accepted as the next candidate for the Wednesbury division. Mr. Wilson Lloyd, the present Unionist member, who won the seat at the last election from Mr. Philip Stanhope, will retire, and Mr. Greene will, I am informed, not only carry the votes which Mr. Lloyd did, but in addition, being popular among a large portion of the Dissenting element, will carry a great many of their votes too. There was, a very short time since, a feeling that Mr. Greene had been prematurely thrust upon some of the local party organizers and workers, but I am pleased to report that this little "difficulty" has now been amicably arranged. There are numerous Dissenters of a thoughtful turn of mind in the division, and it is a matter for congratulation that so many of them appear to be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's impracticable Irish proposals. The result of the recent claims and objections in the revision courts is most favourable to the Unionist position, showing, I am authoritatively informed, a gain (over and above Gladstonian gains) of over 300 voters on the next register.

The position of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Unionist member for the Handsworth division of Staffordshire, is safe enough. It may be remembered that Sir (then Mr.) H. G. Reid, for a long period before the General Election most assiduously nursed the constituency in the Gladstonian interest, and that only at the very last moment did Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson come forward as a candidate. When, however, he *did* put in an appearance, the Birmingham influence was so considerable that the figures after the contest showed an enormous majority in his favour. At Handsworth, also, in the revision courts the recent results show that the Unionist position has been enhanced, and that the Gladstonians have not the ghost of a chance of capturing the seat.

As Handsworth adjoins Birmingham it may be of interest just to state that the position of all the Unionist members in the latter place is quite impregnable. The influence of Mr. Chamberlain is supreme, and Birmingham people are, not unnaturally, proud to think that, in the greatest parliamentary institution of the world, their famous representative maintains the reputation for brilliant ability which he long since acquired in the Council Chamber of the borough in question. The political organization of Birmingham is perfect, I should say, and largely owing to the fact that every artizan is a newspaper reader, and then, if need be, a worker in the cause his reading inclines him to.

In North Staffordshire, which embraces two county divisions (Leek and North-West Staffordshire), and three borough divisions (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Hanley, and Stoke-on-Trent), there is much room for good work upon the part of Unionists of both sections. Mr. Charles Bill, M.P., and Mr. James Heath, M.P., both Unionists, must bear in mind that they have to retain their seats. Their majorities at the General Election were small, and Mr. Bill in particular should set hard to work to place his organisation in active touch with the electors. He captured the seat from the Gladstonians on the occasion of the last contest and ought to be able to retain it. In addition to his division, Newcastle-under-Lyme ought to be recaptured from the Gladstonians. In the municipal borough of Newcastle the Liberal Unionists have a healthy organization, and are daily at work among the electors "educating" them. Mr. G. D. Lewis, the honorary secretary, has done so much good work that I should not like to see it overthrown by the rather half-hearted attitude of Unionists in the outlying portions of the constituency. Mr. Arthur Heath, who last July led Mr. Woodall, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, such a "dance," is determined to cross swords with him over the Hanley division at the next election, and there is, I am pleased to note, every chance of his winning the seat. The fact is that Mr. Heath and his relatives, who are old residents in the division, are thoroughly popular. Mr. Leveson-Gower will, I am afraid, retain the seat for Stoke, although even here there is room for much useful inquiry and work. The Midlands Liberal Unionist Association are not, I should think, quite satisfied with the efforts and progress of their agent in North Staffordshire. Such an important "corner" as this ought, and must, show up favourably at the next election. Cannot Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., and Captain Middleton (the organizers in chief to the two sections of the Unionist party), and Mr. Jeffery Vince, the secretary to the Midlands Liberal Unionist Association, do something in overhauling things to bring this result about?

## THE MATABELE WAR.

BY SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, M.P.

Mr. Gladstone's blunders in foreign and colonial policy invariably meet with a prompt and striking nemesis. For months the Prime Minister and his colleagues have been trying to shirk all responsibility for affairs in Mashonaland. They have publicly affirmed that the British Chartered Company of South Africa is wholly and solely responsible for the peace and safety of the 1,500 British colonists whose lives and possessions are now at stake. They have publicly ridiculed the authentic information sent by the British administration and officers in Mashonaland as "sensational rumours" to which we were cautioned not to give credence.

They have shut their eyes and refused to believe in the coming crisis, which all the rest of the world saw close at hand. They have ignored the massacre and enslavement of unoffending Mashona by the bloodthirsty Matabele, even though the Mashona were the labourers of British colonists, living in British territory, and were actually slaughtered in a British settlement, and under the eyes of their British employers and friends. They have described the killing of some thirty of these Matabele invaders by the British police in self-defence as "a great sacrifice of life," and Lord Ripon has compelled the withdrawal of Dr. Jameson's demand upon Lobengula for compensation because of this "great sacrifice of life." The death of some thirty Matabele marauders in open fight weighs more with Lord Ripon than the massacre of our friends and the deadly peril of our colonists.

Worse than all, the Government prohibited the authorities in Mashonaland from making any movement in advance against Lobengula without their permission. It was not till Lobengula had massed his forces, recalled his great Impi from the Barotse country, and driven his cattle into the far interior, collected provisions for his army, concentrated all his savage warriors on and within the borders of Mashonaland, and fired upon the British police, that at last a free hand has been given to Dr. Jameson and the military authorities in Mashonaland to defend themselves in the best way open to them.

### The Bechuanaland Police.

The first shot was fired, not against the Chartered Company's forces in Mashonaland, but against the Imperial Bechuanaland Police near Macloutsie. This body is distinctly an Imperial force. Bechuanaland is an Imperial protectorate. It lies to the south and south-west of Matabeleland. The Bechuanaland Mounted Police number some 500 men. They are under the direct orders of the Imperial Government, and are intended to protect Khama, chief of the friendly Bamangwato Bechuanas against Matabele raids, as well as to maintain communications with Mashonaland and the countries north of the Limpopo and Macloutsie rivers. Some Matabele scouts fired upon a patrol, upon this Imperial force, about October 4, and were fired upon in return and dispersed. This was the first shot fired in the Matabele campaign, and all the mist and blindness of three months' elaborate self-deception on the part of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry have been scattered by its echoes. In consequence of this attack, the Bechuanaland police at Macloutsie have been ordered to unite with the Chartered Company's force at Fort Tuli, which lies nearest to the Bechuanaland frontier, on the south-west of Mashonaland. The two forces are to occupy Tati, which is some seventy miles

north-west of Macloutsie. It is anticipated that this united force, amounting to 750 men, will move against Lobengula from the south, probably with the help of a body of Jehamas, Bamangwato riflemen. At the same time, the combined company's forces from Forts Victoria and Salisbury, numbering about 800 well-equipped and mounted colonists, will attack the Matabele from the east. This last force left Fort Victoria on October 6.

THE ROUTE.

To reach the Matoppo Hills, where Lobengula is said to have concentrated his impis, will take the colonists' force about ten days from Fort Victoria, the distance being from 100 to 120 miles. The Matoppo Hills lie about 100 miles due north of Fort Macloutsie. Buluwayo, Lobengula's chief kraal, is about 150 miles due west from Fort Victoria, and about 100 miles due north of Fort Macloutsie. Stirring news may therefore be expected within the next fortnight.

Mr. Gladstone, when asked on September 8 to withdraw his prohibition against an advance, to give the British colonists in Mashonaland a free hand, ridiculed the idea that "defence was often best secured by means of an offensive movement, especially in the case of savage tribes."

Yet this offensive movement is precisely what both the company's and the Imperial forces are now making within four weeks of Mr. Gladstone's exceedingly inept reply. Mr. Sydney Buxton, being asked on September 12 whether the news that the Matabele were raiding on the borders of Mashonaland was true, replied as usual that the Government had no information, and added a special caution against believing such "sensational reports." Yet the reports were perfectly accurate; and within three weeks Lobengula had massed his impis, and had not only invaded Mashonaland, but had attacked the Imperial police in Bechuanaland.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

Last year, 1892, a force of Matabele raided through Mashonaland, carrying off the natives' cattle and slaying the Mashona without mercy. No reparation was given or offered by Lobengula for this outrage. The raid was repeated this year on a more formidable scale. The impi actually forced its way into the heart of Victoria itself. The wretched Mashona, who are the working men and servants of our colonists, were slaughtered before the eyes of their English masters. The English clergyman coming out of his church on July 9 found the ground around the sacred edifice strewn with the bodies of Mashona, and saw the Matabele at their bloody work. To quote his own words: "About 3 o'clock, while I was holding my Sunday school, I found my church and parsonage surrounded by an impi of Matabele, who were on all sides massacring the Mashona without mercy, simply out of thirst for blood." Not a word of condemnation for this unprovoked cruelty, not a protest did Mr. Gladstone or any of his colleagues utter. On the contrary, when Dr. Jameson, as administrator of Mashonaland, most properly demanded compensation from the Matabele king, Lord Ripon, that prince of pseudo-humanitarians, ordered the demand to be withdrawn, because, forsooth, some thirty of the murdering invaders had been slain before they evacuated Mashonaland.

Lobengula's insolent answers in August—that he would not make any compensation till the Mashona who had taken refuge in Fort Victoria were given up to him; that the Mashona were his slaves, with whom he would deal as he pleased; and that he was sorry he had not ordered his impi to loot the property of the British colonists as well as that of the natives—might have opened the eyes of the blindest of Gladstonians as to the real intentions of the Matabele king. But the Government dwelt on in their fool's paradise. Not a step did they take to provide succour for the 1,500 British settlers over whom this storm was so rapidly gathering. All they did was to reiterate week after week the stupid formula that the Chartered Company were responsible for the peace and order of Mashonaland. At the same time Ministers tied the right hands of the colonists behind their backs by forbidding them to undertake the offensive against Lobengula, when he might have been crushed in his kraal at Buluwayo. Other ominous pieces of news kept arriving fast—the sudden recall home of the Barotse impi; the removal of Lobengula's cattle into the interior; the appearance of bodies of Matabele scouts on various points of the frontier; finally, the eastward movement of Lobengula with his warriors into the Matoppo wells. These reports were all pooh-poohed by the Government, and described as "sensational rumours." So far from giving any help to the British settlers, the representative of the Government in the House of Commons went out of his way to join in a most cruel and unjust attack upon a British officer, Captain Lendy, who holds an important command in Mashonaland. It was not till the 20th of September that the Government began to open their eyes, and to admit the real gravity of the situation. At last they took the only one practical step they have taken to provide some succour for our colonists. They actually decided to increase the Bechuanaland Police! by—100 men. A truly magnificent operation, worthy of Mr. Gladstone's characteristic foresight and courage. Lobengula can put at least 15,000 trained warriors in the field. Our settlers in Mashonaland can muster barely 1,000 fighting men. Their property, which consists entirely of agricultural buildings, crops and cattle, and of mining implements, is singularly open to devastation by a numerous and active enemy. And Mr. Gladstone orders the Bechuanaland police to be augmented by the enormous number of—100 men.

THE CHANCES OF THE FIGHT.

Three months ago, as soon as the Matabele raid was known, the Government should have got together and equipped a mobile force of, at least, 1,000 mounted men, good horsemen and good shots, who should have been sent to the frontier at Macloutsie or Tuli, ready to strike at the critical moment. There are plenty of such men to be got at present in South Africa. All that was wanted was a little prevision, and a little money. But the Government, that would provide Ireland with an annual surplus of £500,000 out of the pockets of British taxpayers, grudges a fifth of that sum to safeguard a rich and promising British settlement.

It is reassuring to know that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Fort Salisbury. His clear judgment and firm will may be trusted to deal with the situation as it demands. He will not allow vacillation and weakness at home to paralyze the action of those who are responsible for the safety of the settlement and for the lives of British colonists in that remote land. There is every likelihood that our gallant settlers in Mashonaland, fighting for their homes and their lives, will be able, unaided, to give a good account of the Matabele impis. But if any disaster should befall the British colonists, the gravest responsibility must rest upon Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry. They deliberately shut their eyes to patent dangers. They darkened the knowledge of Parliament and the public by denying and deriding the intelligence of impending peril that was sent from Mashonaland. They threw all responsibility upon the Chartered Company, and yet at the same time crippled their means of action. They have done practically nothing to provide succour for our 1,500 countrymen now in deadly peril from a savage and powerful enemy. It is the old pitiful story of 1880 to 1885 over again. Mr. Gladstone's treatment of Mashonaland recalls the previous memories of Majuba and Kandahar, of Khartoum and Gordon.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Goschen at Hartlepool last night wanted to know the intentions of the Government. Was there to be a dissolution, or was the Home Rule Bill to be pushed forward again, or, lastly, was "British legislation" to be proceeded with? The question is very pertinent, but will receive no answer, we are confident, until Mr. Gladstone has felt his way very carefully. There are some that talk of a dissolution early in the year; that would suit Unionists excellently. But we fear that neither the Prime Minister nor his faithful followers would contemplate this with equanimity. As Mr. Goschen says, the cry is "No bill, no part of the bill, nothing of the bill, but British legislation, as far as possible." Mr. Chamberlain considers that, were a general election to take place now, there would be a comfortable majority against the Government. The Gladstonians realize this, and will fight to postpone the election as long as they can. Therefore the Session of 1894 will be devoted to such bills as may curry favour with the constituencies. But in the meantime they will be reckoning without their Redmonds and their Healys.

Yesterday's race between *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* was declared off, because the wind was so light that the start was postponed for an hour, and afterwards the yachts could scarcely make even steering-way. Night fell before the race was one-half finished, and nobody quite knows what happened after the first half of the course had been sailed. For the greater part of the day *Valkyrie* outsailed and outpaced *Vigilant*, although the American yacht led when the boats were last seen. Captain Cranfield, however, seems to have thought that he was beaten, and beaten fairly. But if that were the case, he was beaten simply by *Vigilant's* superior sail-area, for *Vigilant* was not particularly well handled, while *Valkyrie's* captain sailed her with discretion, and at times with audacity. However much the Americans may surpass us in the matter of construction, their crews are neither so apt nor so ready as our own. So far we have indeed been beaten. But lightness and fitness of build, with a larger extent of sail, make *Vigilant* the better racer; that is all. In a heavy gale she would be crumpled up like a vessel of tin. By the way, Mr. Watson seems to be converted to the centreboard for racing purposes.

The reception of Count Taaffe's Franchise Bill in Vienna confirms our interpretation of the significance of his policy. The *Neue Freie Presse*, the great organ of the German Liberals, recognizes its dishing very frankly. In the words, "a blow not to be expected from a Government calling itself Conservative," it pours out the bitterness of its tactical defeat. For the rest, it is furious with the measure itself; calls it a subversal of the principle of the Constitution—which certainly it is—and a brutal betrayal of that standing saviour of the State, the bourgeois of Vienna. The *Volkszeitung*, Liberal also, sighs like a politician and obeys like a Democrat. "It is the beginning and it looks into the future towards the goal of public rectitude." The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* finds Count Taaffe's action statesmanlike, as it would have done if he had again declared the minor state of siege. On the whole, so far as opinion is yet expressed, it leans to the view that something had to be done to let fresh air into the Constitution; and better this than nothing. It will remain full of anomaly, and not unthreatened by danger, but time and Count Taaffe must be trusted to remove one and the other.

There is much controversy just now at Paris about the correct spelling of Rouget de Lisle's name, as the Municipal Council has decided to call one of the streets after the author of the "Marseillaise." Some would have it that "de l'Isle" is the right way of spelling, whilst others regard this as an aristocratic heresy. The controversy recalls the dispute as to the authorship of the tune. The usual version is that Rouget de Lisle, when dining one evening at the house of the mayor, Herr Dietrich, at Strasburg, was asked to write, and to compose, a war-song for the volunteers, who were to start next day. The feat was accomplished during the night. Some years ago it was, however, asserted—and stated at the time in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—that Rouget did not compose the music at all. There lived at St. Omer a modest old chapel-master, who wrote hymns and anthems between 1775 and 1787, and who, when he retired from his office, two years before the taking of the Bastille, deposited all his manuscripts in the archives of the town. Now, in the introduction to an oratorio he had written, that very hymn was lately discovered to which, two years after the chapel-master's retirement, Rouget de Lisle set his famous words.

There was even something stranger. The battle hymn called "The Marseillaise" had certain florid passages. Subsequent arrangements made by more skilled composers have reduced or omitted these, and in doing so have left the composition exactly as it appears in the old chapel-master's autograph score. More wonderful yet! In Germany the tune of the French war-song has been claimed as being originally a church melody, namely, the tune of the Credo of a mass. Johannes Scherr, the historian, one of the men of 1848, who lived in Switzerland after the overthrow of the German Revolution, says in his work, "Blücher, his Time, and his Life," that the original of the mass, which was composed by Holtzmann, the chapel-master of the Elector of the Palatinate, in 1776, was discovered by Mr. Hamma in the musical library of the town's church at Meersburg.

Scherr relates that this discovery awakened in his own mind a strange recollection. Many years ago he had, as a boy, sung in a Catholic village church of Swabia a new Christmas cantata in a choir. On coming out an old soldier, who had served during the revolutionary campaigns and the Napoleonic wars, said to Scherr: "Do you know what you have sung? Why, it is the 'Marseillaise!' I observed it from the very first bars." The boy told this to his father, who was the organist of the church. His reply was: "What do you say? The music to which I have set the new cantata is a piece of a very old mass." It need not be pointed out that from the Rhenish Palatinate it is not a far cry to Alsace. As to the adaptation of Church music, with a quicker time, to a war-song, it is a well-known fact that, in an inverse way, the tunes of love-songs, hunting songs, and so forth, were adapted for Church purposes by Luther. "I do not see," he remarked, "why the devil should have all the fine tunes to himself."

It is rarely that we come across a pair of criminals of such unmistakable and blameless ferocity as Mary Ann Brigden and her daughter, who bears the sacred name of Wesley. These ladies, we are happy to say, do not live anywhere nearer than Wolverhampton, and at present they are in the care of the warders of Wolverhampton Gaol. They attacked the husband of the elder prisoner. Mary Ann used a fender, and Miss Wesley's chosen weapon was a glass bottle. The mother began the contest, but when the police interfered the daughter was breaking the bottle over her stepfather's head, and screaming, "Let me give the finishing blows." Whether it was she or her mother who actually did finish him we cannot tell. All we can say is that he was finished. Miss Wesley is no more than fifteen years old, but she has enough courage to lead a Matabele impi.

It seems that Lobengula, with four of his best regiments, is waiting for Captain Wilson's forces about half way between Fort Charter and Buluwayo, and that he intends to fight. The Company's troops are excellently equipped, and several machine guns are with each detachment; and the Bechuana police, with Khama's men, will occupy Tati at once, after which they too will march upon Buluwayo. If the fight takes place on open ground, we agree with Mr. Rhodes that the whole thing may be over in a month; but Lobengula is evidently anxious as to the result, since he has made elaborate preparation for retreat. If he does retreat two years or even ten may not see the end of the war.

We have received from the secretary of the British South Africa Company an advance copy of the map of the sphere of operations, which Mr. Stanford will publish to-day. This shows clearly the places affected by the war, the rivers, roads, and telegraph lines, and cannot fail to be most useful to any one who wishes to follow the trail of our troops. Here, too, we may mention a very fine and stirring letter from Mr. Rider Haggard which appears in to-day's *Times*. It is a useful answer to the anonymous person who wrote to the *Chronicle* and complained that the Company wishes to rob a noble but naked savage of his property. Mr. Haggard tells once more the story of some of Lobengula's murders, especially the murder of Captain Patterson and Mr. Sergeaunt. Moreover, he explains the position and the feeling of the white men in South Africa on the subject: "If a Matabele impi could miraculously appear in our midst 'with blood in their eyes,' threatening to massacre every living thing, down to the fowls in the garden, such amiable theorists would speak and write very differently." After all, why should we spare Lobengula's feelings? He spares no one else's. Even in the Transvaal they think so strongly on the matter that an enterprising contractor has offered to take a thousand Boers and end the war in six weeks—for a consideration.

The coal strike has taken a new turn, and the defection of a number of the masters has sent up the spirits of the miners. In Nottinghamshire the strike is practically at an end, and the pits are reopening at the old rates. This may very well be, as Colonel Seely explains, because the owners "are unwilling to be in any way responsible for the great and increasing misery which the stoppage entails"; while, at the same time, they hold to their belief in the desirability of a reduction. But it may also be because the owners have lost their stomach for the fight; and are being attracted back to business by the present high prices. But it seems certain that in Yorkshire and Lancashire the principal collieries will remain closed unless the men give in. The demand is now for a 15 per cent. reduction. But not only do the men refuse this with scorn; they have also refused to return to Alderman Gainsford's pits on the terms proposed at the Mayors' conference. That is, they will not hear a word of reduction, and the defection in Derbyshire and Notts has encouraged them.

Two artillerymen were at Woolwich taking charge of a deserter. While they were waiting an escort they fleeted the heavy time in drinking with their prisoner, and in order that he might understand that there was no ill-feeling, removed his handcuffs. Once a deserter always a deserter seems to have been this gentleman's rule, for he promptly made another—and apparently successful—effort to escape. It is difficult to understand why one of his guards, after showing so friendly a disposition, should have fired after him in a useless fashion, which also endangered the lives of several of the lieges. But apparently the guards were drunk; anyhow, on that supposition they were court-martialled yesterday, and in due turn they will probably receive a meet punishment.

Illgotten gains bring no luck, and France was not even allowed to pocket the "indemnity" wrested from the hapless Siamese. According to the *Figaro* the three million francs "are lying at the bottom of a war-vessel in the Bay of Saigon." It is a little doubtful whether this is meant to imply that the francs are only in the bottom of the vessel or are also at the bottom of the sea. But we assume the latter. The story, on this interpretation, has not the air of circumstance, but it would be a pity not to believe it true, especially as it is confirmed by the *Politique Coloniale*, which adds the additional information that the money was not insured. The affair is wrapped in mystery, and we can only wait with impatience to hear the reasons of this appalling calamity.

There is always a tug of war when the County Council meets the music-hall, and yesterday's proceedings, though comparatively mild, were not unentertaining. The Palace Theatre, having previously expressed itself content without a promenade, wants now both a promenade and bars in the auditorium. We see no particular reason why these should not be allowed, especially as they exist and thrive in rival halls. But the Council is stubborn, and to Mr. Gill's pleadings Mr. Alderman Beachcroft answered in stupefied surprise, "Are we to be dictated to as to what our duty is? What is he driving at?" Mr. Gill was "driving at" getting a better licence for his clients, but he "drove" not over-wisely.

In a few days the Italian Premier is to make a speech at Dronero, where a great political manifestation will be held. It is hoped that on that occasion he will indicate the main points of the scheme lately elaborated in the Cabinet for the improvement of the country's finances, which require a great deal of reform. In the meanwhile some details have leaked out from a semi-official source. According to the statement before us, the reforms will be of a two-fold character; one of them, dealing with incomes, the other with legacies. The figure of incomes free from taxation will be raised, so as to give relief to the less well-to-do classes. On incomes between 6,000 up to 20,000 lire, a tax of two per cent.; on those between 20,000 and 50,000 lire, three per cent.; on those between 50,000 and 100,000 lire, four per cent.; and on those over 100,000 lire, five per cent. will be levied. The amount of a citizen's yearly income will be calculated on the basis of the combined ground, buildings, and income tax hitherto paid by him.

As to the inheritance duty, it will touch all legacies exceeding 50,000 lire, and those which devolve upon distant relations of the testator. The Italian law grants the right of inheritance to relations up to the tenth degree. With the eleventh degree, the right of inheritance lapses, and the State becomes the inheritor. The new legacy duty will now be raised progressively in proportion to the greater distance of kinship. It is assumed that 25,000,000 lire will result from the new income tax. There was a talk of Signor Giolitti intending to propose a State monopoly in petroleum, alcohol, and matches; but this is declared to be an error. Evidently the Italian Premier has taken a leaf from Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finances, and enlarged it.

## THE BLOOD TAX IN GERMANY.—III.

By F. N. Maude, Captain (late R.E.)

"If the advantages you claim for the German military system are as great and as obvious as you state, why is it that the recent measure for the extension of this boon met with such determined opposition?" is a question often put to me. The answer cannot be given in a few words, but I will endeavour to be as brief as possible. We may at once eliminate the great bulk of votes dictated by short-sighted self-interest, for men of that stamp will be found everywhere who will vote against anything which involves sacrifice, or touches their pockets, and devote our attention to those highly-cultured men who hold the views Mr. Hake expresses, and voted for them, fully conscious of the consequences of their acts.

If the speeches in the Reichstag against the bill be analyzed, it will be found that, with one exception, the men of this class had never served in the army themselves, and whether returned for a northern constituency or a southern one, they themselves were not Prussians, but South Germans, and as a body they averaged well over forty years of age. From their speeches, too, it becomes evident that their opposition was directed not so much against militarism as it is under a universal liability law, but against militarism as it appeared to them to be, and as it actually was in the South German States previous to 1866, when conscription, with paid substitutes, was the system in force. The law now is uniform throughout Germany and has been since 1870, but the traces of the former condition of things are not yet obliterated to the trained observer in the minor States.

Of all systems of military service, the paid substitute one is the worst, and more especially for a peace-trained army. A couple of drills a week suffice to keep the re-engaged men up to any required standard of smartness. They know their routine work thoroughly, and insensibly the officers allow the duty of training the young recruit to pass almost entirely into the hands of the old soldiers; and the extent of the training they thus receive amounts to a complete acquaintance with the old soldiers' vices, and a comprehension of all the dodges for hoodwinking the officers and getting through the work with the minimum possible amount of trouble.

In a period of almost continuous war, the system is by no means so bad, for ambition tempts the best men to re-enlist, and there is little time for vice, and none for hoodwinking an officer on active service; but during profound peace, things go from bad to worse. Owing to the gulf that forms between officers and men, bullying by the N.C.O.s becomes rife and cannot be detected. This disgusts the better men, who decline to re-engage, and ultimately the only men who elect to remain are those both too lazy and too cowardly to dare to go out in the world and make their own living. (Note, this does not apply to our British system, for small wars and the generally more adventurous character of our service form attractions enough to keep a fair number of the best class of men.) And after forty years or more of these conditions a standing army becomes all that its opponents paint it—idle, expensive, vicious, and cowardly.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that men whose earliest and strongest impressions of soldiers were derived among these surroundings, and who, moreover, in their books and from their professors learnt the standard views confirming these impressions, but founded on a state of affairs which has long since passed away, approached the consideration of fresh military taxation with somewhat strongly biased minds, and framed indictments against the existing army so wild and unfounded that one was compelled to doubt their sanity. Yet they were sane enough; they spoke of things as they remembered them to have been, and not as they actually are. That is the whole explanation. In Prussia, however, where universal liability to service had been the rule since 1808 or thereabouts, none of this bitter feeling, except amongst the rank and file of the Socialists, existed. The system has long since become part of the established order of things, and experience has taught people that there is nothing very terrible in it at all, because it works quite differently from the conscription with paid substitutes arrangement.

Since all classes of society serve side by side in the ranks there is not the same social gulf between the officers and men. The standard of excellence exacted in Prussia having always been higher than in the minor States, and the proportion of assistance in the shape of old soldiers available being very much smaller, more work is thrown on the shoulders of the officers, and they are thus compelled to take a deeper interest in their subordinates. Further, as every officer knows, in order to be able to rely on your men, whether in peace or war, it is necessary to win not only their respect but their goodwill, and a proper system of inspection conducted by really competent generals, who look to something more than the mathematical accuracy of the dressing in the march past, affords the best possible guarantee that the work of training is carried out in a humane and generous manner. If, in spite of this, isolated instances of bullying do occur, out of which the Socialists make party capital, it must be remembered that German generals, officers, and men, are only human, and therefore are not always appreciate the line of action which conduces most to their own interests. Bullying does occur in the German army, and of late years, thanks partly to the misdirected efforts of the Socialists themselves, and partly to conditions arising out of the long duration of peace, it shows a marked tendency to increase; but it occurs in all armies and in all organized civil employment, and in none are the guarantees against it either equal or even comparable to those which exist in the German Service.

The association together of large bodies of men for a common purpose, more particularly when that purpose is generally regarded as a highly honourable one, and when to a great extent the same families have been grouped together in united effort towards the same end for generations, naturally leads to the growth of a strong feeling of comradeship, and since, moreover, service in the German army is in itself a certificate of honourable conduct, the ex-soldiers of the German Army find relatively much less difficulty in securing employment, irrespective of the aid afforded them by Government, than the individual man who has not thus served. As many of these can claim greater skill with their hands in particular trades, and are as blind to the defects of their own less developed characters as men mostly are to their own faults, they feel that they have a legitimate grievance against the soldiers who supplant them, and air that grievance in the same unmeasured abuse of their rivals to which we are becoming accustomed in the Radical sheets of our own country. The soldiers are to them "licensed butchers" and "dissolute scoundrels," &c.; and the reference to their assumed deficiency of morals brings us to the main root of the whole difficulty.

*Cherchez la femme*, that is the keystone of the whole matter. What the British policeman is to the British cook, that, and more also, is the (relatively) smart, well set up (?), and uniformed defender of the Fatherland to the Teutonic domestic servant. Against the infantry man the civilian, with money, may hold his own; but against the picked men of the Uhlans and Hussars he is nowhere.

Bebel and his colleagues may be and doubtless are actuated by high, if mistaken, motives conscientiously held. His more mature followers, particularly the ex-soldiers, occasionally recruited, support the movement as a means for obtaining for labour the same favourable conditions which already exist in England; but the younger rank and file, the vast majority of the masses who were in evidence at the Berlin riots of February, 1892, and at the Socialistic demonstrations throughout the year, are at bottom actuated only by the meanest of jealousies against their more favoured and successful fellow countrymen.

## "IN THE WAPENTAKE OF OSGOLDCROSS."

"The Merry Farm: a Country Story." By J. S. Fletcher. (London: Ward and Downey.) Such a pretty, wholesome country story, fragrant, as it were, of "bonnie Yorkshire" in one of her bonniest nooks. The Merry Farm, with its two sisters, "the good" and "the pretty;" the honest farmer-lover and his travelled rival; the shrewd "wise man," the "innocent," and the rest of the characters of the simple drama all live for us, breathing of the "broad county," frank, "canny," and true-hearted. If Mr. Fletcher is not "Yorkshire, too," why he ought to be. "The cross in love," a very serious one, and forcibly told, once got through, all ends "merry as a marriage bell," and to its music. A book for a fireside companion, for an hour of an autumn gloaming.

## BAMBOO.

The Orient is wreathed with bamboo. A considerable proportion of the houses in the East are built of bamboo, and at one season of the year many thousands of natives are fed on bamboo. There is nothing else I should find so impossible to wipe from my memoried picture of the East as bamboo. It is the one characteristic common to all the East. Indigo, rice, opium, tea, coffee, cochineal, gems, spices—they all mean the East, but no one of them means the entire East. Bamboo is symbolic of all the East. It lifts its graceful, feathery heads among the cocoanut trees and cinnamon groves of Ceylon, it touches with rare beauty every few yards of the Chinese landscape. It breaks up into lovely bits the fields of India. It grows at the base of the Himalayas. It softens again the soft, fair face of Japan. It thrives in Singapore, it runs riot in Penang. And wonderfully deft are the various natives in their use of the bamboo. The Chinamen excel in its manipulation. I have come home, after a sojourn in the East of some years, with an idea that the Chinamen excel in almost everything mechanical in which they have an entirely fair chance. There are few things a Chinaman cannot make out of bamboo: houses, boxes and baskets, furniture, palanquins, 'rickshaws, hats, shields, carriages, scaffolding, fences, mats, portiers; those are a few of the simplest uses to which Chin-Yang puts bamboo.

There is nothing else in the vegetable kingdom at once so pliable and so strong as bamboo. The fingers of Chinese children weave it. The hands of Indian women pluck it. Yet from it is made scaffolding, upon which stand a multitude of Chinese workmen. Once in Hong Kong I saw the Chinese prepare for their "Soul Festival." The "Soul Festival" is a unique expression of the artistic yearnings of this peculiar people. It occurs once in every four years. A temporary house is built of bamboo. It is lined with shelves of bamboo; on those shelves are placed pictures, vases, flowers—in brief, anything and everything that marks Chinese progress in the fine arts. The "Soul Festival" is the Chinese World's Fair. But a World's Fair from which all the world is rigorously excluded except China. There was a great deal about the "Soul Festival" I saw that was incomprehensible to me. And a Chinese mystery is apt to remain a Chinese mystery, to the most inquiring European. They are not prone to explain themselves to us. One thing, however, was clear to me at the "Soul Festival." That one thing was the preponderance of bamboo. Not only was bamboo an important ingredient of the building, and of half the semi-useful articles displayed, but it was in evidence on the majority of the pottery, and in many of the pictures. It was the saving grace of the most hideous carvings. It gave the utmost touch of beauty to the finest ivories.

Bamboo is as light as it is strong. That makes it invaluable for receptacles that must be carried. I used often to stop in the streets of Shanghai to buy Chinese sweetmeats from a "chow-chow seller" who had a portable booth or cabinet. I wondered at the ease with which he carried it, until one day I lifted it myself. It was inexpressibly light. It was made of bamboo. The minor Chinese bridges are made of bamboo. Very quaint and effective they are.

I went to a court of Chinese justice. The judges sat upon bamboo chairs, about a bamboo table. The doors of a Chinese prison are barred with bamboo lattice work. The shields of the Chinese soldiers are made of bamboo. Of bamboo are made the flutes of the Chinese musicians. The Chinese poulterer carries across his shoulder a straight bamboo rod, and on it are hung his feathery wares. The captive song birds of China chirp their sad music behind the bars of bamboo cages. The Chinese woman who toddles from her window to see your strange pale European face leans over a bamboo balcony. I had some boxes made in Singapore (Singapore is full of Chinese) and in Hong Kong. I used to spend hours watching their manufacture from the almost green bamboo. The Chinese are unrivalled in thoroughness and in exactness. I drew a plan of a rather intricate box for a Chinaman in Singapore. I got a tape measure and showed him the dimensions I wished. We bargained, as to the price, on our fingers. The day on which it should be completed was determined in the same way. On the day agreed upon John arrived with my box. He had padded and lined with silk, as I had shown him, the compartment for my wigs; he had lined the little place for "make-up" with tin; my armour fitted into its place to a nicety. In brief, he had done everything exactly as I had indicated. Not from one of my many instructions had he deviated by a hair's breadth. And yet I had only shown him on a piece of paper. I had told him nothing. We were equally ignorant each of the other's language. I paid him the exact sum agreed upon, and he said "chin-chin," and went away very contentedly. That is characteristic of the Chinese; the quality of fidelity to a bargain. In that they differ from the Japanese. If a Chinaman agrees to make you a pair of boots for three *yen*, and to deliver them on Monday, why then, as sure as Monday comes, come the boots, made as they were ordered. The bootmaker takes his three *yen*, and says "Thank you." Make an identical arrangement with a Japanese. On Monday you never see him. On Tuesday he calls to say that he will bring the boots on Wednesday. On Thursday he actually brings them. He is very polite, far politer than the Chinese cobbler. He demands four *yen*, because they have taken twice the leather he thought they would. Nine to one the boots are not just what you ordered. But there will be about them that indefinable something that will stamp them works of art; and the boots the Chinaman made you, though just as you ordered, will be, at the utmost, masterpieces of mechanical workmanship.

In Bengal I have seen women carrying bundles of bamboo three times their own height and quite their own breadthwise. They cut it, the women of the coolie class (hard-working class), and carry it for miles on their heads. They have a little pad of rags between their skulls and their tremendous burdens. They bring the bamboo to the nearest village and sell it to some bamboo shop. The "Mohurrum" is the thriving time for one branch of the bamboo trade, for at the celebration of the Mohurrum festivals thousands of tazias are carried about the streets before they are thrown, as sacrifices to the native gods, into the Ganges or its nearest substitute. The tazias are marvellous concoctions of paper and tinsel, more or less typical of Indian religious history or myth. They are carried upon carts or upon the shoulders of religious enthusiasts. All the Indians, for that matter, are religious enthusiasts. But whether the tazias are carried on carts, or by men, they rest upon bamboo scaffoldings. And most of them are built upon bamboo framework. The Mohurrum is one of the two great Mahommedan festivals. It is often provocative of riot and bloodshed, and it is at such times, when native fanaticism rides its high hobby-horse, that European interests are most endangered.

Bamboo is a delightful vegetable. Only the young tender shoots can be eaten, but they are very palatable. They are dressed with a cream sauce, such as Americans serve asparagus points with. The natives use them in an insipid broth. They are a toothsome accompaniment to any game curry. They are often used in all the nicest curries. I claim to have invented bamboo salad, and I assure you it is very nice. You boil the young tender tips, but not too thoroughly. Then put them in the ice-chest. When they are thoroughly cold, serve them with a French dressing, or with a rich mayonaise. You can serve them with or without lettuce, cucumber, &c. But serve a little celery with them, if possible; and whether you use the French dressing, or the mayonaise, season it with cayenne until it is quite piquant. The bamboo tips are also very nice served as a *confiture* with preserved ginger and candied mangoes. I was looking the other day over the price-list of an Eastern condiment house here in London. But no Eastern *delicatesse* was there. The fruits, the queer combinations that give the Eastern flavour to your food and make every mouthful more delicious and pungent than the last, they are not to be had here. But it is happiness to remember them.

But it is the picturesque aspect of the growing bamboo that I would emphasize. Except in Japan, almost all the beauties of the East are positive—aggressive in colour and in line. Bamboo is soft of hue, graceful, indefinite of outline. It softens and modifies many a mile of Indian scenery which without it would be crude. I remember with genuine gratitude one glorious clump of bamboo in Jubbulpoor. It was so delicate in tint and shape that it toned to tender half-colours the rough dyes of the garments of the natives who clustered about it. I always made a point of including it in my afternoon drive, and many a starlit night I have walked some considerable distance to see it outlined, like wonderful grey-green lace, against the opalescent sky, from which the sunset had not quite gone

## THE THEATRE.

### "AN AMERICAN BRIDE," AT TERRY'S.

A play that seemed to be exceedingly uninteresting and profoundly depressing some months ago at a morning performance at the Lyric Theatre proved to be no less uninteresting and no less depressing on its revival last night. A company composed of a number of exceedingly able players did their best—and did their best without success—to impart some air of life, some show of reality, to a lifeless, unreal business. An actress like Miss Olga Brandon; actors like Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mr. Herbert Waring, and Mr. James Welch wasted their intelligence and their ability to create characters upon a tedious tale. Miss Janette Steer, who played the heroine once more, showed again that a stately presence and a certain command of measured movement do not comprise the whole art of acting; and Mr. Murray Carson, as a lover who loves and rides away in one act that he may suffer for his lightheartedness through later acts, was dominated by his mannerisms to a disagreeable degree. On a stupid story some fine acting was wasted, and some acting that was in no sense fine seemed worse than it might, perhaps, under other conditions have appeared.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### RE ARDLAMONT SHOOTING CASE.

*To the* Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Our client, Major Hambrough, has just had his attention called to the article in your journal of the 9th inst. respecting the above. With reference to what you say about no reward having been offered, the matter is in the hands of the authorities, and our client has no right or power to interfere. The assertion about Major Hambrough and his son Cecil having suffered from Bright's disease is, we are instructed, utterly unfounded, and is calculated to do our client serious injury, and we must therefore call upon you to give the denial of the allegations the same publicity you have the assertions.—Yours truly,

9, *Fleet-street, E.C., Oct.* 11. Prince and Plumbridge.

[We much regret that any statement of ours should in any way prejudice the interests of Major Hambrough. Such, we need hardly say, was not our intention.—Ed. *P.M.G.*]

### FORD MADOX BROWN AND ROSSETTI.

*To the* Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—It seems but yesterday that Millais, Hunt, Rossetti, and Self, were drawing from the life in what is now the Free Hospital in the Gray's Inn-road, or arranging for an art exhibition in connection with the first artisan school in this metropolis. The schools were under the patronage of Prince Albert, and the show was held in what is now known as the "Bedford" Music-hall at Camden Town—this was prior to the first International Exhibition of 1851, or any talk of Marlborough House, polytechnics, or technical schools.

It *was* veritably yesterday that I stood beside the grave of Rossetti, at Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, where an old-world cross, of Celtic design, has been erected, not far from the Bungalow by the sea where Rossetti went to die—a memorial that I should like to see repeated at the head of the grave at Finchley, in which the remains of my comrade and next-door neighbour will repose—a memorial that was designed by the veteran artist himself, and with but slight alteration might be made to show to many what is now seen but by few—a work of art that gave Brown much solicitude, it having been reported in your pages as defaced by relic-hunters, which was untrue—a fact that I now wish I had imparted to my friend, had that been possible, though Mr. William Rossetti may have done so, he being aware that Mr. Brown had written to the papers upon the reputed defacement. Would it not be a graceful act on the part of the art world, to subscribe towards a replica of this runic cross, to be erected at Finchley, but in a more enduring material than soft sandstone? If I can in any way aid I shall be glad.—Yours, &c.,

*Ormonde, Regent's Park, Oct.* 11. John Leighton, F.S.A.

### MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, WATERLOO-ROAD, S.E.

*To the* Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—May I call your attention at the beginning of a new session to our evening classes for working people? Mr. Graham Wallas will lecture on "The English Citizen—Past and Present," in connection with the University Extension Society, a study of increasing importance now that the rights and duties of citizenship concern an ever-widening circle, and one which, if more commonly pursued, would save much weary repetition of the mistakes of our forefathers. Classes in Heat and Steam have been arranged in connection with the science and art department; elementary Italian, Greek, and singing on the sol-fa system complete the list of classes new this session. For the list of old classes in English, foreign languages, science, shorthand, dressmaking, carving, drawing, music, &c., I must refer to our prospectus; but I should like to call attention to the lowness of the fees. Most of these classes are only 1*s.* 6*d.* per term (less if more than one class is taken) with an entrance fee of 1*s.* in addition for new students. With fees on this scale we succeed in getting genuine working men and women. Of these, eight men and one woman were sent to Cambridge last August by means of scholarships specially subscribed. Six stayed the whole month, attending classes arranged by the University Extension Society. Three were only able to leave their work for a fortnight, but all tell the same tale of an enjoyable and profitable time, of kindness received and the widening effect of a glimpse into another kind of life than their own. The council hope that the public will enable them to offer the same advantages to the best students of the coming session.—Yours faithfully,

*October* 7. Emma Cons, Hon. Sec.

### THE CHURCH LADS BRIGADE.

*To the* Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—I should feel very grateful if you would allow me to appeal through your columns for donations and subscriptions towards the expenses of the Church Lads Brigade, of which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is president, and the Archbishop of Canterbury a vice-president. Although only two years in existence, this admirable movement has developed with a rapidity which shows how completely it has met with the approval of parish workers. There are at present in different parishes throughout the United Kingdom upwards of two hundred companies, composed of lads ranging between twelve and eighteen years of age, organized by and working under clergymen and lay helpers, and applications to headquarters for the formation of new companies are continually being received. The rapid development of the movement has, however, brought a serious strain upon the finances, and the executive committee fear that, unless they receive some substantial aid, the progress of the movement will be seriously restricted. I trust that this appeal will not be in vain, and that all those who recognize the value of training lads before they go out into the world in habits of obedience, discipline, good manners, and respect for authority and religion will help us liberally according to their means. Donations may be sent to the "Brigade Secretary," Church Lads Brigade, Church House, Westminster, or to the London Joint Stock Bank, Pall Mall, S.W. The secretary, moreover, will be ready to afford the fullest information, on all points connected with the brigade, to any person who may desire it.—I am, Sir, &c.,

5, *Knaresborough-place, Cromwell-road, S.W., Oct.* 3. Chelmsford (Chairman Executive Committee).

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# REVIEWS.

## NEW STORIES.*

It seems from Mr. Lutyen's book that a young English officer acquired from a Spanish monk a treatise on art, and his colonel some pictures by the same monk. These pictures fell in course of time into the hands of the colonel's son, Lord Annandale, and were reputed to be Titians, and the treatise was casually read by the other's son, a painter. He was so business-like a painter that when asked for his terms he handed the inquirer "a card, with prices of various sizes." "The treatise mentioned the difficulties standing in the way of the correct imitation of nature; but by using the method explained in this treatise, the absolutely correct imitation of nature became possible." It appears that the method in question had been used by Titian and the monk. Here is a nasty one for your "new art critics." The secret had been supposed to be "a varnish, and not a mathematical secret;" but "The Greek word *methos* is very like the Greek word *methos* or spirit." Here is a nasty one for "Liddell and Scott." Well, using this wonderful method, and with this noble ideal of "the absolutely correct imitation of nature" before his eyes, the painter painted a portrait which caused a friend to exclaim, "Another Titian has been born, another Gorgione lives," and sent three pictures to "the International Exhibition," but they were rejected because "human nature, and that of a bad kind, was too strong" for the judges, who, "had they known more of nature and less of what they called art," would have accepted them. Then the peer's son married the painter's daughter, and all ends well for everybody except the villain, a wicked combination of dealer and critic. Few people know a great deal about anything, and a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; perhaps, then, we should not blame a man for writing on a subject about which he knows nothing at all; but that is no excuse for dulness.

When the hero of "A Norseman's Wooing" had failed as a pianist he gave lessons in harmony, and eventually, after a mistake had been put right, married the sister of one of his pupils. That is all. But this very slight story is rather prettily told. An agreeable, artistic little household is sketched pleasantly enough, and the girl is an amusing combination of rigid theory and feminine practice. And Herr Ibsen, an emotional, large-hearted person, is presented in agreeable lights, except when he borrows "an orange and scarlet blazer" to go boating in. His name, by the way, is Gerhard, not Henrik.

Mr. Deir's stories are supernatural, sentimental, pathetic. If they were burlesques of their several species they would have a certain merit. As *bonâ fide* efforts they are merely silly, amazingly tedious to read, and leaving no impression behind but one of boredom. Direct criticism of a minute kind would be wasted on them, there would be nothing very funny in summaries of the plots, and they can be quoted to illustrate nothing in particular. So we can say no more.

*"The Venetian Secret; or, The Art of the Past." By Charles Lutyens. (London: Digby Long and Co.)
"A Norseman's Wooing." By Cecil Cole. (London: Digby Long and Co.)
"The Girl in White, and Other Stories." By Andrew Deir. (London: Elliot Stock.)

## DOWN CHANNEL.†

This is at once a more valuable and a more entertaining volume than Mr. Cowper's first, which had to do with the rather desolate coasts to the north of the Thames estuary. On your way from the Nore to Land's End you encounter far more beautiful scenery, besides a series of most important seaports and other scenes of considerable historical interest. It is true that your old and well-tried "Channel Pilot," in its faded coat of blue and silver, may remind you how thoroughly it has been over the same ground before in edition after edition for many a long year, but Mr. Cowper's volume contains an abundance of valuable matter which would be out of place in a mere pilot directory. Those hardy adventurers who desire to leave England's shores below the horizon will still do well to provide themselves with the official work, but we think that the less experienced navigators whose end and object is coasting will find all the nautical instruction that they require in the present volume, without being carried out of their depth into the niceties of the set of tides in mid-channel and soundings beyond their reach. Thus Mr. Cowper has no idea of taking you outside the Goodwins, nor does he suffer you to know that somewhere beyond the waves abreast of Portland there are situated certain happy Channel Islands, for fear lest you should be tempted too far into the solitudes of ocean. His handbook is, in fact, devised mainly for the ever-increasing fleet of half-decked sailing boats of a size that demands no professional assistance, and of a type that may take the ground in safety. Such cruising becomes more popular year by year. Fortunately, or unfortunately, it can never become so much in vogue as boating on the Upper Thames. In coasting along the easiest shore a little knowledge of seamanship is not a dangerous thing, but a positive essential, but such knowlege is unlikely of attainment by the cockney, however he may enjoy a shilling's worth of sea-sickness on the pleasure "yachts" of his seaside resort. Moreover, sea-boating requires an indefinite amount of leisure. You cannot depend on catching trains when you are at the mercy of the wind which bloweth, not only where, but also when and how, it listeth. In other respects a sailing tour along our coasts is an ideal way of passing a holiday. It is inexpensive, provided that your crew be amateur without exception; it is eminently healthy for the hardy, and to the landsman it furnishes an absolute change of life, while it possesses a spice of adventure not to be found in inland travel.

Mr. Cowper's sailing directions are everywhere clear and complete, without over-elaboration. His scheme includes coloured charts of every coast and inlet, each on a handy scale, numbering twenty-five in all. The bulk of the book is composed of chatty discourses on the places visited. In almost every instance he can give you a few wrinkles derived from his own personal experiences of each anchoring-ground, and the places adjacent to it that are worth inspection. He has also been at pains to collect a mass of historical and other information such as is to be found in the ordinary guide-book, with, on the whole, a very satisfactory result. The descriptions and anecdotes will be read with avidity on many a becalmed boat, where sea air and a dearth of literature are famous for creating an appetite for yarns of every description. The only improvement we can suggest is that the book should be issued in two volumes instead of one. We fear that the number of hardy landsmen who are able to explore the whole length of the Channel in a single venture is extremely small, and at sea, especially in a little boat, the smaller your pilot-book the handier it will be found.

†"Sailing Tours." By F. Cowper, M.A. Part II.—From the Nore to the Scilly Isles. (London: L. Upcott Gill.)

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# MUSIC-HALL NOTES.

Why should so much fuss have been made about Miss Yohe's rumoured intention of dancing the *chahut*, as if the *chahut* has not already been seen upon the English stage? It is now about a year since a young lady named Pompom, or something of the sort, sang some songs in the jargon with which M. Bruant has made us familiar, and danced a very wild *chahut* indeed. That was at the Alhambra. At the Alhambra also a modification of the Moulin Rouge quadrille may be seen any night in the ballet "Chicago," and the same sort of thing concluded the ballet "From London to Paris," which was played at the Palace. There the thing was done with tremendous energy and zest. But the *chahut* and every other modification of the can-can is lamentable to see. As our dramatic critic said when he wrote of Miss Yohe's performance, even at its best the *chahut* is most ungraceful. It is not dancing; it can never be anything but an acrobatic exercise, and acrobatic exercises are hideous unless they be performed in proper clothes. High-kicking is pleasing enough when it is done gracefully and with discretion. But high-kicking for the sake of the kick, and all such business, repel more people of taste than they delight.

It seems as if the rage for novelty were driving public entertainers into all manner of extravagance. At its best the serpentine is almost justified; but now it is often made the excuse for a merely inexcusable magic-lantern display, or for effects in coloured limelight which have no artistic end, nor indeed any end save to tickle the jaded taste. So, too, with all these modifications of Parisian dances. Originally they were not designed to satisfy the artistic sense of the spectator, and they are positively unpleasant unless they approach very closely to the form of the skirt-dance. The skirt-dance itself is very often used to conceal ignorance or incapacity in the matter of steps. It is well enough if the skirts be handled with skill; but even then the steps are by far the most important part of the undertaking, and the manipulation of skirts is a very subordinate part of the exhibition. All the cleverest dancers know this. Miss Katie Seymour and Miss Minnie Cunningham, the Sisters Preston, and Miss Nellie Navette, are all extremely clever with their feet, and do not care to waste time on matters of minor importance. Even in Oriental dances the attitudes count for more than the flow of drapery.

Mr. Didcott is to be left in undisturbed possession of the Trocadero, which was opened on Monday night. We have no desire to say anything here of the events which led him to run a hall of his own, for they scarcely concern the public, which is satisfied when it gets a good show for its money. Of course Monday's programme contained many incidents which we cannot expect to see every night. But Mr. Didcott has exceptional opportunities for laying his hands upon interesting people, and, as it is, his regular bill contains many "turns" that are well worth seeing. It would be a pity if so comfortable and convenient a house as the "Troc" were to be closed. It is not too large, it is pleasantly decorated, the hall is well seated, and the singers can be heard all over the building. Moreover, the large lounge is the best-arranged place of its sort in London. Therefore Mr. Didcott has every advantage on his side to start with, and we hope that he will contrive to make the "Troc" popular. Nowadays the music-halls run to sameness, and it is difficult to find a place within reasonable distance of dinner where you shall not see exactly what you saw the last time you were at a hall and will see again the next time.

Mr. Didcott's chief partner in this enterprise is Mr. Albert Chevalier. It is well known that Mr. Chevalier has not found the music-hall stage unprofitable, and seeing that the enormous dividends which have lately been paid do not go into the pockets of the performers, he has made up his mind to tempt fortune as a part proprietor. But that is not Mr. Chevalier's only reason for this new departure. He has theories about the possibilities and future of the music-hall, some of which are interesting, and some of which agree with our own. Mr. Chevalier means to see how some of them work during Mr. Didcott's tenure of the Trocadero. Among the innovations will be Wednesday *matinées* which, we understand, are not to appeal to the ordinary music-hall public, and which will not be the sport of the ordinary music-hall performer. We are also to expect a gradual change in the character of the evening bills. Not that the general style of performance will be changed, but that certain features which now are almost universally felt to be out of date will be dropped. Mr. Didcott and Mr. Chevalier have undertaken an interesting experiment, and we expect anything but barren results from it. By the way, Mr. Chevalier authorizes us to say that the recent reports about his ill-health are all untrue.

The directors of the Empire Theatre have decided to commence a series of Saturday matinées on the 21st, when the excellent new ballet, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," will be given. There will also be a "carefully selected" variety programme. Children are to be admitted to the best parts of the house at half-price, and we suppose that the selection will be in their interest. That makes us rather curious to see what it will be like.

Certainly it would be difficult to get better entertainment than the Empire now offers. The early ballet, "Katrina," is exceedingly pretty, and the programme contains many well-known names. We hear whispers of some performing monkeys who are to rival the baboon and ass at the Alhambra, and they will have to be extremely funny if they are to do anything of the sort. We are delighted that Mdlle. Armand 'Ary is back again. To see her performance alone is an evening's entertainment. No woman on the variety stage is so well dressed, and very few indeed have so pleasant a presence as hers. Her voice is clear and attractive in quality; she is an actress of rare power, and indeed she is Vanoni's only rival. But where Vanoni is exuberant Armand 'Ary is most restrained. Indeed, her manner is so demure, her method so quiet and dainty, that at times one loses sight of her smartness and vivacity, although at the same time nothing brings out the pungency of her songs so much as this delicacy and reticence of bearing. There are times, too, when she can burst into vigour and overwhelm her audience by the energy of her attack. For once the eye is filled with seeing. One is conscious that Mdlle. 'Ary is on the stage, and of nothing more, except that the long black gloves with the audacious bracelets and bangles, the extremely smart shoes, the gown that is a triumph of brilliant colour, would excuse a very indifferent performance; and indifferent Mdlle. 'Ary's can never be, so long as she retains her skill in gesture and expression. Mdlle. 'Ary does not dance: if she did it would rob the effect she gets of its composure—it would spoil the unexpectedness of her rare and solitary kick, which clinches, as it were, the expression of her genius.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

ADAMS, EDITH. *Idyls of Love and Life.* (Kegan Paul.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 148. Price 5s.
A volume of verse "reverently and gratefully dedicated to the memory of Robert Browning."

*A Manual of the Typewriter: a Practical Guide to Commercial, Literary, Legal, Dramatic, and All Classes of Typewriting Work.* (Isaac Pitman and Sons.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 96. Numerous plates.
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BARRÉ, LOUIS, B.A. *A Third French Reader and Writer.* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) 8vo, cloth limp. Pp. viii., 168. Price 1s. 6d.
A volume in the "Parallel Grammar Series." Passages in French and English, with an English-French vocabulary, forming a "systematic course of the outlines of syntax."

BAYLY, ELIZABETH BOYD. *Jonathan Merle: a West Country Story of the Times.* (Jarrold and Sons.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 598. Price 3s. 6d.
The fifth edition of a story in one volume.

COOKE, C. J. BOWEN. *British Locomotives.* (Whittaker and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xvi., 382. Numerous illustrations. Price 5s.
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STEPHENS, H. MORSE, M.A. *Europe*, 1789-1815. (Rivington, Percival, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xvi., 422. Maps. Price 6s.
The sixth and penultimate volume in the "Periods of European History" series.

STEPHENS, HENRY C., M.P. *Parochial Self-Government in Rural Districts.* (Longmans, Green, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xx., 270. Price 1s.
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# THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

## ON CLOCKS.

The evolution of the timepiece shows so much in common with the human development brought forth by the hours it registers—the development of life and thought—that you might almost take its history for the history of civilization itself; the spirit of the age speaking, or keeping silence, in its clocks. The comparative quietude of the past, the slower movement of life as it was lived long since; the deeper dependence on natural elements that belonged to more primitive periods than our own, were given expression in the sundial, the water-clock, the hour-glass; while the fret and fever of modern existence, the hurly-burly and turmoil of to-day are adequately typified in our loud-voiced time-keepers, ticking away for dear life, as it were; vociferous of haste of hours packed with teeming circumstance. Their tongues are sharp with hurried admonition, imperative with shrewd reminders. A modern clock is often a terrible shrew, and the newest are ever the noisiest. So tyrannical, of such an intolerably overbearing habit are some, indeed, that their owners (when sensitive or sluggish by nature) have been known to take refuge in flight, and even in summary eviction of the offending object.

There have been those whose whole morality has been warped, whose every good impulse has been stifled, whose evil tendencies have been forced to full fruition by the pitiless nagging of a new American clock. Without haste and without rest was the speech of the ancient timepiece, as soothing to the sense as the purring of a cat, or the low flickering sound of a wood fire in winter twilight. A dignified deliberation, a fine impassivity as of Time's voice itself made audible, distinguished its tones. But then there were fewer clocks, fewer folk, and infinitely more leisure. Now, generally speaking, the last invented clock ticks on the shelf with the rhythm of a steam laundry, the intonation of a sewing machine, febrile, inclined to triviality, and utterly void of composure. It is strange that the full old eight-day pattern, chiefly known of late by the silly grandparental name foisted upon it by a too-popular song, has fallen into obsolete among clockmakers, for it possessed in no mean measure the quality of quaintness; its proportions were pleasing, and in just relation to its importance; it would, for the most part, keep excellent time, while the homely charm of it lies past analysis. Altogether it was a kindly and a comely piece of plenishing, which, even although it might on occasion so far overstep the limits of its proper province as to act as banshee, had much to recommend it.

And, after all, there are not many eight-day clocks officious or zealous enough invariably to strike thirteen before "a death in the family." The black-and-gold lacquered kind is, perhaps, the rarest to come by nowadays, and (like most rarities) among the more desirable. Very seldom is it found in perfect preservation; and, where the hand of the restorer has been busy, the result is decorative worthlessness; the rich colours, the peculiar sheen of old lacquer cannot be successfully simulated, neither can the modern occidental designer recapture the feeling of lines and curves traced far away and long ago. Better far to tolerate scars and bruises, headless figures, vague trees, all but obliterated flowers and peacocks, and to make the most of what is left. Even in mutilation and decay these old lacquered panels will throw out dim suggestions of romance, will hint elusively at far-off festivities in strange lands. They have a fascination that is all their own.

So, indeed, have the austerer oaken or mahogany examples, with their straight, simple forms, their brazen or painted dials. The brass face, especially when finely designed and chased, is good, and very good; but no less estimable, though humbler in pretension, is the white face, sometimes flowered like an old chintz, sometimes adorned with landscapes, marines, or figure-subjects. One bearing a wreath of painted convolvuli, very delicate and sweet in colouring and line, furnishes a pleasant instance of a satisfying effect produced with the slenderest of properties.

There is a plentiful variety of these tall eight-day clocks to select from; but London, and no longer the country, is the best place wherein to seek them. The trail of the dealer is over nearly all the once happy rustic hunting-grounds for antique furniture, while the cottager has somehow developed a delusion that any chattel whatsoever, provided it be old or sufficiently decayed, is of immense value. The amateur collector should beware, moreover, of the clock whose case has been afflicted with modern inlaying, a most reprehensible practice to which the restorer is not a little addicted. Now, given a moderate expenditure of time and energy, the most likely spots for *trouvailles* of this kind are the shops of obscure horologists, throughout town and suburb, where, indeed, many charming discoveries been made, not over cheap, perhaps, in the eyes of the confirmed bargain-hunter, yet sufficiently reasonable in price for the upright buyer, who may be sportsmanlike enough to object to extremes on either side. At such a shop was found only the other day a fine survival of old-world elegance—an Empire timepiece in yellow marble and bronze, a triumph of happy harmony and chaste design, where the cunningly-wrought metal tones to admiration with the main structure, and the whole form makes a happy combination of grace and dignity.

As regards purely modern clock designs, the less said the better, with one sole exception—to wit, the memorable clock designed by Barye for the benefit of a personal friend; and of this, we believe, there exist but two replicas, the one being now in Glasgow, the other here at the Dutch Gallery in Brook-street. It is to be regretted that there are no more; for, for sheer majesty of construction, this timepiece of Barye's stands unrivalled. Monumental yet in no wise sepulchral, the low base of black marble, with its broad, simple planes, its superb proportions, forms a perfect pedestal for the bronze group it supports and leads up to, while of this group (a tiger seizing an antelope) it is enough to say that it is modelled in the great *animalier's* finest manner, full of classic feeling, of strength and stateliness, of noble forms nobly found and nobly expressed.

It seems odd that latter-day invention should be so bare of decorative virtue as it is. The reproductions of antique models are, as a general rule, delightful; that is to say, when the model is followed with blind submission and slavish exactitude. But it is quite another pair of sleeves when we come to attempts at adaptation or originality. Our adaptations are garbled deformities; our original designs absolutely fatuous when not exasperating—the imagination boggles at them.

A sedan chair, simulated in mixed metals, with a clock introduced as a portion of its anatomy, is merely foolish; an oval china frame (encircling a dial), bedizened with gimcrack flowers and cupids, irritates by its supreme silliness and incongruity; a huge and flamboyantly muscular bronze effigy of Time, in the act of bounding off with a clock under his arm, like a clown with a Christmas goose, is nothing short of a chronometrical crime, so compoundly bad is it in every possible way; while the common marble or slate sarcophagus, tooled (in bookbinding phrase) in silver or gold, depresses by its assumption of decorative chastity, its hopeless dulness. Far from offensive is the ebonized wooden clock, with blue china dial; but the form of it is never amusing, the workmanship never sufficiently subtle for the size.

Porcelain clocks are for the most part about as degraded as such things can be, amorphous anarchies of fruits, flowers, and cherubs; but here, again, you may find exceptions, in the invariable shape of reproductions, and notably a small white and gold variety, very pretty and simple, fluted with pilasters at the four corners, and daintily sprigged with painted flowers on either flank and before. But, to be sure, on every hand there are admirable replicas to be had for the buying; especially successful are those of the Louis XV. period, generally gay with bull and ormolu; ormolu almost to floridity, yet never graceful of form. A dark-green enamelled clock, painted with festoons and flower baskets, and gloriously set about with ormolu, is decidedly fair to see; so, indeed, are some lyre-shaped copies, of later design, carried out in ormolu and alabaster; but most entirely charming of all small new clocks after old designs is one carved in white agate, pure and translucent, shaped like an altar, engarlanded with golden flowers and ribbons, and surmounted by a little gold Eros, who plays upon a pierced reed. The dial, of course, is in the front of the pedestal. The same device, by the way, charms almost as wisely when carried out in jade and dull silver.

# THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.

The appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy is on the whole received with satisfaction, and the hope is expressed that he may justify his selection. The *Chronicle* is in high feather at the return to work of so many thousands of the miners on the old terms, and it prophesies a general collapse of the lock-out. The *Times* writes on Mr. Goschen's Speech, the Austrian Franchise, and the first responsible Ministry of Natal; the *Daily News* on the Parish Councils Bill and on Literature and Business; the *Telegraph* on the Volunteer Movement; the *Standard* on Dr. Nansen's Eskimo Life; and the *Morning Post* on Polar Expeditions.

### THE NEW VICEROY.

"At this moment of all others," says the *Times*, "a strong man and a man of financial ability is wanted for India, and Lord Cromer has proved himself, during his tenure of his present post in Egypt, to be both. Having failed to obtain him, Mr. Gladstone appears to have fallen back on this faithful list of forty-one peers, and among them he has chosen the Earl of Elgin, whose acceptance of the arduous office is announced this morning. The feeling of the public on hearing this news will probably be that, if a Gladstonian peer was to be appointed, and if no Cabinet Minister was available, Lord Elgin is as good as any other. Lord Elgin's powers are practically an unknown quantity, and it may well be that he is one of those men, in which England and Scotland abound, who are only proved to be capable of governing by being called upon to govern."

"On the whole, it is a better appointment," says the *Standard*, "than we had looked for, after the fiasco in which Sir Henry Norman figured; and although Lord Cromer or Earl Spencer would have made a better Viceroy, it would be unfair to Lord Elgin to suppose that he will prove himself in any way unworthy of the distinguished line of statesmen that he has undertaken a very serious responsibility, at a most critical juncture, is only too certain. Never was there a greater need in India for a statesman of the first order. The Administration is involved in financial difficulties, which, instead of being relieved, have been aggravated by the measures of the past few months. The Central Asian danger is once again imminent. Throughout the country a spirit of unrest and menace is abroad, which, unless checked, may develop into something very like civil war. The animosities of Hindus and Mohammedans have already led to riot and bloodshed, and it will tax all the energies of the Government to maintain order. The course of events during the next twelvemonth will be watched with keen anxiety; and if, by the end of that time, the anticipations of disaster, financial or political, should prove unfounded, the new Viceroy will have much to be grateful for. In any case, Lord Elgin's character must be subjected to the severest test. It will be the earnest wish of his countrymen that he may go triumphantly through the ordeal."

Lord Elgin will go to India, says the *Daily News*, "with a prestige of a great name. His appointment cannot be expected to satisfy those who, on the occasion of the last nomination, seemed to want a name above all. We may rely upon it that he will hold the scales evenly as between rival creeds and rival races, not excepting our own, and that the aggressive school of forward politicians will receive scant encouragement from either his precept or his example. It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the interests that are henceforth to be in his keeping, or the importance of the questions that will claim his attention almost as soon as he lands. The settlement of our own share of the Siamese difficulty with France is an Indian as well as an Imperial question. The Mission to the Ameer must, of course, modify our relations with Afghanistan. Nor are these the only foreign questions of interest that will give the new Viceroy an opportunity of justifying the recommendation of the Government and the approval of the Queen."

### THE COLLAPSE OF THE LOCK-OUT.

"The Derby conference of Tuesday," says the *Chronicle*, "has been followed by what is to all intents and purposes the collapse of the lock-out. In Nottinghamshire the struggle is really over, upwards of 22,000 men having been offered the old rates unconditionally. In Derbyshire, too, a number of important collieries have withdrawn their notices. North-East Warwickshire has also surrendered unconditionally, whilst there cannot be fewer than 20,000 more at work in Yorkshire and Lancashire under old conditions. Some weeks since the whole force of the colliers in North Staffordshire numbering 10,000 resumed work at the old rates, and though Cannock Chase still holds out, the East Wyrley pit, with 1,700 hands, has for some time been at work. In Flintshire, too, all the men have been at work for some considerable time. We shall not be far wrong in putting the number of miners who will be at work to-day upon the terms for which the Federation has stood out for nearly twelve weeks at 60,000. By next Monday it is pretty safe to say that the organized party will have reached all but the few survivors of the original combatant party. The men will preserve the unbroken front which they have kept ever since the 28th of July, when the lock-out began. The public have, notwithstanding great inconvenience and widespread suffering, placed themselves on the side of the miners. And upwards of a quarter of the Federation men are back at work on their own terms. That is the position to-day."

### A DUTY TO THE STATE.

"No set of men can be expected to carry on their business at a loss for the public benefit," observes the *Daily News*, "but all classes of men owe it as a duty to the state to do their part to keep the great machine of business going. It is for this reason that we have urged the acceptance by both sides of the compromise suggested by the six employers. Its great recommendation was that it opened the way to an immediate relief of the stagnation of all business, the loss to most classes, and the terrible sufferings of tens of thousands of the working class which the stoppage of the coal mines has caused. The prospect of a collapse of many of the great industries by which the masses of our people live, or a winter of industrial distress and ever-growing privation and distress ought to make both sides consider terms of peace with favour. Our Wolverhamptom correspondent says that in that district there are 32,000 persons who are in a desperate condition of want and misery, and almost nakedness. The story may be told of many another town inhabited by men in industrious regular employment. In these circumstances it is not only unpatriotic, but inhuman, and almost criminal to continue this quarrel on a mere matter of punctilio."

### MR. GOSCHEN ON THE SITUATION.

"The solution which in their hearts the main body of the Gladstonians would prefer, the abandonment of the Home Rule policy, is impracticable," says the *Times*, "not only because Mr. Gladstone is personally pledged to that policy, but because to cut adrift from it would send the whole body of Irish Nationalists into Opposition. The Government, unable to seek refuge in this direction, and afraid to face the consequences of a dissolution, are driven to the tactics of mystification, which, as Mr. Goschen contended, are gravely affecting Imperial interests. They are endeavouring to disguise the Home Rule issue from the nation by mixing it up with other controversies. We acknowledge the danger that the Unionists have to guard against on their side. They have to keep the main point clearly before the public mind, and to insist on a distinct pronouncement of the national will upon it. While the Unionists are prepared to bow to the verdict of a decisive majority of the electors of Great Britain, if such can ever be obtained in favour of the Home Rule Bill, a combination of detached groups on a number of disconnected issues would carry with it no such conclusive authority, and would lead only to a prolongation of the strife. The Unionist resistance to a policy of national disintegration can only be overcome by calling out a moral force on the side of Home Rule, of which, as Mr. Goschen showed, there is no sign whatever. To resist such a force would be to challenge a conflict with revolution, as the Duke of Wellington recognized in 1832; but Mr. Gladstone has yet to create it."

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WELSH MEMBERS.

The *Telegraph* writes on the cock-and-bull story of a plot between Mr. Chamberlain and the Welsh members:—"'If I really wished to become Prime Minister in Mr. Gladstone's place,' says Mr. Chamberlain in a cruel home-truth, 'the Welsh members would have no power to gratify my ambition, because they are only a handful in Parliament.' Unfortunately, this view of the extent of their political influence is one which has never been accepted by the fiery Disestablishers from our Cymric highlands. They have witnessed the achievement of Mr. Parnell in bringing an English party to its knees by the simple process of obstructing British business, and they have attempted to imitate that shining example. They forget that what may be possible for an Irish party of between eighty and ninety is more difficult of accomplishment for a Welsh contingent numbering a third of the Irish strength. The tendency to exaggerate their power has been very conspicuous of late among the Welsh Gladstonians; and, no doubt, with so small a margin of stability as the present Ministry possesses, it would require a comparatively small force to overturn it. Still, the followers or colleagues of Mr. Evans are few, and they do not make up in personal force for their paucity of numbers. To imagine Mr. Chamberlain entrusting himself blindly to a cabal with these gentlemen as co-conspirators, to consider it possible that he would dream of enticing them into a cave with a view to emerging a few minutes later as Prime Minister, is an idea so fantastic that its rich vein of humour runs some risk of being overlooked."

**Pall Mall Gazette Office,**

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

According to present arrangements the Queen is to leave Balmoral on the 16th or 17th of November for Windsor Castle, where the Court will then reside for between four and five weeks, before proceeding to Osborne for the usual long winter sojourn.

We understand that the Duke and Duchess of York will, as well as the Prince of Wales, be members of the distinguished party which will be entertained by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, for the Derby November Race Meeting.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has returned to Darmstadt from Bad Nauheim, where he had been taking the waters for a month, and he is about to receive a visit from Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, who are now staying at Homburg with the Empress Frederick. The Grand Duke Ernest is to spend several weeks at Berlin during the winter.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia have left Balmoral and returned to London late last night.

Lord Elgin's record is, so far, almost a blank; but it will be interesting to watch his career as Viceroy, as it will demonstrate to what extent he has inherited his father's capacity for ruling Eastern peoples, and as a man of affairs. The late Earl was successively Governor of Jamaica, Governor-General of Canada, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in two special Missions to the Emperor of China, and Viceroy of India at the time of his death, which occurred in 1863.

Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine, was born on May 16, 1849, so that he is in his forty-fifth year. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1873, and took his M.A. degree in 1877. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews in 1886. The Earl is Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire, and a University Commissioner for Scotland. He was Treasurer of the Household and Commissioner of Works and Buildings in Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1886. His lordship married in 1876 Lady Constance Mary Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Southesk, and has no fewer than five sons and five daughters.

Lord and Lady Polwarth have a family party staying with them at Mertoun House, Berwickshire, where they have returned from Harden, their seat in Roxburghshire One part of Lord Polwarth's celebrated Mertoun salmon fishings in the Tweed is let to Lord Brougham, and another to Mr. Farquhar, while the lower section is retained by the proprietor. Mertoun is an excellent piece of water, and affords abundant sport. There are twenty-six casts on the Mertoun stretch, which is very good both for salmon and trout.

The Earl of Carlisle has arrived at Naworth Castle, his seat in Cumberland, and the Countess is staying, with a family party, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. Professor and Lady Mary Murray have left Castle Howard for Glasgow, where the Professor is about to resume his duties at the University, after an absence of eighteen months, through ill-health caused by overwork.

Mr. Stanley, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Stanley are this week entertaining a house party at Quantock Lodge, Somersetshire, including Mr. Elliott Lees, the Unionist candidate for Taunton.

M. Decrais, the recently-appointed representative of the French Republic at the Court of St. James's, has been passing the summer and autumn months at Arcachon. His Excellency does not patronize the pine woods, which are in such favour with English visitors to this oasis in the sandy desert of the Landes, but occupies a house in the terrace looking over the lagoon and the famous oyster farms, a locality much affected by French and Spanish holiday-makers. It is expected that he will take up his residence in London as soon as the Russian fetes have come to a conclusion.

Most of the officers of the Imperial forces serving with the British South Africa Company's troops have seen active service in Africa. Major Sir J. C. Willoughby, who is an officer of the Royal Horse Guards, served in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In the Nile expedition, 1884-5, he was employed on transport duties. Sir John was seconded for extra-regimental employment in 1890. He is the author of a book on Zimbabye, the ancient ruins near Fort Victoria.

Major P. W. Forbes, like Major R. Grey, of the Bechuanaland Border Police, is an officer of the 6th Dragoons. He took part in the operations in Zululand in 1888, and the year following was seconded for special employment in South Africa.

Captain C. F. Lendy has ten years' service in the Royal Artillery, and is nearly thirty-one years of age. He is qualified as an interpreter of the French and German languages, and has been in the Chartered Company's service since 1890.

Captain Heyman belongs to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and led the attack at Massakessi.

The Rev. Frank Edward Hopwood, M.A., rector and rural dean of Bury, and honorary canon of Manchester, who died on Tuesday at Colwyn Bay, was connected with two distinguished Lancashire families—on the paternal side with the Hopwoods of Hopwood, and through his mother, who was youngest sister of the fourteenth Earl of Derby ("the Rupert of Debate"), with the Stanleys of Knowsley. The eldest son of the late Canon Hopwood, sometime rector of Winwick, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and was ordained in 1867. For some time he worked under Canon Nevill in Great Yarmouth, and in 1869 was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of St. James's, Congleton, which he held till, ten years later, he was preferred by his cousin, the late Lord Derby, to the family living of Badsworth, near Pontefract; while on the death of Canon Horsby, in 1888, he obtained the still more lucrative cure of Bury, which is also in the gift of the Earls of Derby. He was a High Churchman, but not of an advanced type.

There are plenty of good stories afloat about Emeritus Professor John Stuart Blackie, but a new one has just come to light. He had been speaking in Edinburgh on the subject of Home Rule for Scotland, and on visiting a local publisher the next morning he asked him what he thought of the speech. His candid friend told him it was a great mistake for a man in his position to appear at such a meeting and make an exhibition of himself. The Professor quickly disappeared, slamming the door after him. There was a short pause, and presently the Scottish G.O.M. returned and said, "Do you know, ——, my wife says the very same thing as you?"

M. Magnard does not seem to have acquired any greater familiarity with English nomenclature by his brief visit to London last month. Yesterday's *Figaro* announces with some degree of alarm that M. Wordadille, Financial Secretary to the War Office, has left Gibraltar for Tangier on board her Majesty's gunboat *Bramble*. Poor Mr. Woodall will hardly recognize himself in this strange disguise.

The pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which was first suggested during the Grindelwald Conference, is being arranged for February and March next. The Bishop of Worcester, according to the October number of the *Review of the Churches*, will join the party and preach in Jerusalem. Archdeacon Farrar will deliver a series of lectures in Rome on the outward journey. Canon Tristram of Durham will lecture in Palestine, and arrangements are also being made for some eminent archæologists and excavators to lecture in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. The whole pilgrimage is to be carried out on co-operative lines at a cost of seventy-five guineas for the round tour. The arrangements are being made by the eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester, Mr. Wosleych Perowne, of Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster, who will himself conduct the party.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, since his retirement from the Presidency of the United States, has accepted the office of Professor in the Leland Stanford University in California. He has arranged to deliver a course of lectures there on International Law, and on a general Code to be offered for acceptance to the chief nations of the world, with the view of obviating appeals to arms for the settlement of disputes.

**TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.**

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.
LAST 5 NIGHTS of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERTS'S SEASON.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.
A Musical Farcical Incidence in Two Acts, entitled
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
Words by GEORGE DANCE, Music by JOHN CROOK.
Mr. Arthur Roberts and Company.

STRAND THEATRE.—ARTHUR ROBERTS as a Modern Don Quixote.—Electric Success. Great Success of the Cameo Gavotte.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT.—A MODERN DON QUIXOTE. On TUESDAY NEXT, October 17, will be produced THE LADY KILLER and BINKS.—J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON, Business Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, COVENTRY-STREET, W.—Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES begs to announce that the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE will REOPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, October 14, when he will produce an entirely new and original musical farce, words by Owen Hall, lyrics by Harry Greenbank, music by Sidney Jones, entitled A GAIETY GIRL. The cast will include the following artists:—Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin (his first appearance since his return from America), Eric Lewis, W. L. Bradfield, F. Kaye, L. Rutland, L. D'Orsay, G. Parfoure, F. Kinnaird, and Harry Monkhouse; Misses Decima Moore, Juliette Nevill, K. Cutler, M. Studholme, L. Pounds, Maria Jones, M. Hobson, B. Massey, E. Selwick, V. Robinson, and Lottie Venne. Box-office now open from 9 till 5. Places to book.

PALACE THEATRE.—Open at 7.30. TO-NIGHT at 10.15, SCARAMOUCHE, a Pantomime Ballet. Mdlle. Rigani, Miss Hoby, Signors Balbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de Ballet. Ixalluna, Athos Tramps, Vesta Victoria, Lotus Dance, Rose Dancing, W. Morgan, Ryland and Golden, Florrie Leybourne, THE EDOARDOS, O'GUST, John Callan, The Floradors, A PAL O' ARCHIE'S, supported by Miss Leon Delphine, Miss Ada Blanche, Mr. H. C. Barry, and W. Morgan. Last Week.—Manning, Cissie, Grahame Sisters, Norton.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION (POSITIVELY) CLOSES NEXT SATURDAY, and CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW (2,000 free seats). BAND of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS, and FOUR OTHER BANDS. Beautiful ILLUMINATIONS. Admission ONE SHILLING. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

LAST THREE DAYS of CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW, TWICE DAILY at 3.30 and 8. 6d. to 5s. SHOOTING the "CHUTES," 6d. GRAND FAREWELL FETE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

ART GALLERY.
NEW GALLERY.—ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.
S. C. COCKERELL, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.
HASTINGS.—ALBANY HOTEL (Robertson-terrace). Finest position on the whole sea front. Facing the sea due south. Only hotel with Electric Light in every room. Passenger lift, dining, drawing, reading, writing, smoking, and billiard room. Highest cuisine. Table d'hôte, 7 P.M. Separate tables. Moderate tariff. No charge for attendance. C. A. SCHWABE, Manager.

MAPLE & CO
WILTON CARPETS
Same Cost as Brussels
Maple & Co. have purchased a manufacturers stock of WILTON and other Raised Pile Carpets, this year's patterns, left on maker's hands owing to trade depression, and are selling them at
ONE SHILLING THE YARD
under usual prices, so that buyers will secure a Wilton or Raised Pile Carpet at the cost of an ordinary best Brussels. The superiority of
A WILTON OR RAISED PILE
Carpet is so obvious in comparison with a Brussels, that this stock should certainly be seen by all intending purchasers. All carpets made and laid by Maple and Co.'s own skilled and trustworthy men—on the day of purchase if desired
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*THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, PALL MALL BUDGET, and the PALL MALL MAGAZINE can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

*NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself.*

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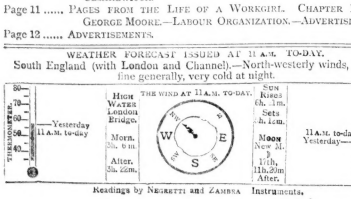
WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly winds, light; fine generally, very cold at night.



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# AGAINST THE MATABELE

## TROOPS FIRED ON.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRUGGLE.

## OFFER OF BOER ASSISTANCE.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(BY EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE.)

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.—The forces which are advancing from Fort Victoria under the command of Captain Allan Wilson, and from Fort Charter under the command of Major Forbes, are being frequently fired on by small bodies of the enemy, who after retiring take shelter in the bush.

As yet no engagement has taken place.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes remains at Fort Salisbury for the present.

He declares that the Beira Railway will be of great service in going up the country.

Recruits for the Bechuanaland Border Police Force at Beira are being raised as quickly as possible in Cape Town.

Colonel Ferreira has proffered the services of 1,000 Boers, with the aid of whom he proposes to subdue the Matabele by contract.

Commander Raaff has reached Macloustie and proceeds to Tati forthwith.

Mr. Rhodes opens a battery on Salisbury Reef on Thursday.

(The above telegram appeared in our Extra Special Edition last night.)

### ALL OVER IN A MONTH.

Reuter's Fort Salisbury correspondent, telegraphing via Cape Town last night, says that the columns proceeding against the Matabele from Forts Victoria and Charter on the east, and Fort Tuli on the south, have already advanced some fifty miles on their march. They are excellently equipped, and each force has several machine-guns, mounted on light carriages suitable to the country. Mr. Cecil Rhodes believes that the Matabele will be subdued, and the whole campaign over in a month. The Matabele fight on open ground, with the Zulu crescent formation, and never carry supplies with them, so that the struggle will necessarily be short. It is reported that Lobengula has already sent a great deal of his property northwards towards the Zambesi in which direction he is expected to retreat with the residue of his people in the last resort, and that he has even caused a fleet of canoes to be in readiness at a certain point on the Zambesi to take his followers across the river when the necessity arises. The officials of the South Africa Company at Cape Town are perfectly satisfied that, with the forces now in the field, they will be able to deal with Lobengula. There is no question whatever at the present time of the employment of Imperial troops against the Matabele.

The force of Bechuana police, under Major Goold Adams, with the mounted contingent from Tuli, and supplemented by a large contingent of Khama's men, headed by Khama in person, will occupy Tati on Friday or Saturday.

### LOBENGULA'S POSITION.

It is reported that Lobengula, with four of his best regiments, the Imbizo, the Insukamini, the Umkiljo, and the Inhlati, is on the Shangani River between Buluwayo and Fort Charter, and that he intends to fight; but with the Chartered Company's forces advancing from the east, and Major Adams's column from the south and west, the King will probably have to take up another position.

Mr. Collenbrander, who is now at Polapyre, to-day received, by a messenger who left Buluwayo on the 20th ult., news confirming Reuter's previous reports regarding the Matabele movements. The messenger states that the western Matabele border, by which Major Goold Adams's force will enter Lobengula's territory, is more or less unprotected. All Mr. Collenbrander's cattle have been captured by the Matabele, and threats are made that his premises at Buluwayo will be burned down.

### FREIGHT ON THE BEIRA RAILWAY.

Mr. Rhodes reports from Fort Salisbury that the freight for all merchandise by the Beira Railway is £9 a ton, including Pungwa transport duty on Mashonaland goods of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are no other dues. Transport from Chimioyo, the present terminus, to Fort Salisbury is from £25 to £35 a ton.

### THE COMPANY CONFIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT.

The Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British South Africa Company visited the Colonial Office yesterday, and, in the absence of Lord Ripon, had an interview with the chief permanent officials of the department, to whom he communicated important news received on the previous night and yesterday morning from Fort Salisbury. Subsequently telegrams of an important and even urgent character were despatched by the Eastern Company's cables to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in Mashonaland. The Company is now confident that it will receive whatever support from the Imperial Government it may deem necessary, but, if possible, it will continue the conduct of the campaign in the hands of its own officers.

## LOBENGULA'S TRUE CHARACTER.

### INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. RIDER HAGGARD.

Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, makes in to-day's *Times* an interesting contribution to our knowledge of Lobengula. He says that evidently a considerable section of the English press is of opinion that Lobengula, the chief of the Matabele, is an innocent and worthy savage, on whom a quarrel is being forced by the Chartered Company for its own mercenary ends. To illustrate Lobengula's real character, Mr. Haggard goes back to 1873. In that year the late Sir William, then Mr., Sargeaunt, who had been sent by the Colonial Office to report on the financial condition of the Transvaal, returned home, leaving behind his son, Mr. J. Sergeaunt, and Captain Patterson, both of whom had accompanied him from England in an unofficial capacity. About this time Sir Bartle Frere became desirous of sending an embassy to Lobengula to remonstrate with him in a friendly fashion on certain robberies of white men that had occurred in his country, and suggested that Captain Patterson and Mr. Sergeaunt, who were starting on a shooting trek in the direction of Matabeleland, should combine business with pleasure and undertake the affair.

### THEIR STRANGE DEATH.

In due course they started with an interpreter and two servants. Some time afterwards Lobengula sent to Pretoria, announcing that Captain Patterson and Mr. Sergeant had died after drinking the water from a well poisoned by Bechuanas. However, when the interpreter returned a different story was told. The two Englishmen were very badly received on arriving at Lobengula's kraal, and Captain Patterson roused the enmity of the king by speaking to him of Kruman, a pretender to the chieftainship of the Matabele people, who was then in Natal. From that moment the king became profusely civil, for to him the name of Kruman was as the writing on the wall to another monarch, and from that moment the white men were doomed.

### THE FATAL VISIT TO ZAMBESI FALLS.

At Captain Patterson's request a visit was paid to Zambesi Falls, Lobengula supplying twenty bearers. The bearers returned to the King's kraal, the rest died on the road. There the story might have ended had it not been for a strange chance. After the bearers, none of whom suffered from the "poisoned water," had returned to the King's kraal, carrying with them the effects of the dead men, the interpreter started for Pretoria with the waggon. One day he met some Bechuanas, one of whom wore a canvas coat that had belonged to Captain Patterson. Inquiries ensued, whereupon the natives told this tale:—

### THE TRUE STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

It seemed that a party of Kafirs, headed by a brother of one of the Bechuanas, were out hunting ostriches in the desert, when, hearing shots fired, they made for the spot whence the sound came, thinking that white men were shooting, and that they would be able to beg meat. On reaching the place, which was by a pool of water, they saw the bodies of three white men lying on the ground (Patterson, Sergeaunt, and Thomas), and near them those of a Hottentot and a Kafir (the white men's servants), surrounded by an armed party of Matabele. They were told the deed was done "by order of the king." Then they learned the details. It appeared that the white men had made a midday halt by the water, when one of the bearers, going to the edge of the pool, suddenly pointed to them to look at a great snake in the water. Captain Patterson ran up—he was fond of natural history—and as he leaned over the bank his neck was broken by a blow with an axe. Then the others were shot and assegaied. Vent-vögel, the Hottentot, nearly made good his escape, but when he was almost out of range a bullet caught him in the back and killed him. Thus—in a halo of murder—ended Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Matabeleland.

This terrible tragedy, Mr. Haggard proves, is corroborated in several ways. Mr. Selous, the well-known traveller, made inquiries on the spot, and was convinced that the massacre was carried out by the King's orders. Lobengula's treacherous and fiendish cruelty is fully borne out in the latter gentleman's new book. Mr. Haggard adds:—"It is not too much to say that if ever innocent blood cried to heaven for vengeance, it cries against Lobengula. The Chartered Company is taken to task because it has resented the butchery of Mashona under its protection and within its own territory; it has been told that it will be time enough for it to fight when white people are the victims. Probably those who sit at home in safety do not understand how strange, not to say outrageous, such talk must sound in the ears of our fellow-countrymen whose lives are at stake, together with the lives of their wives and children."

## THE BEIRA MASHONALAND RAILWAY.

The Vice-Consul at Beira has recently been over the new line of light railway which connects Mashonaland with the coast at Beira. In July last the railway was in working order for 45 miles from Fontesvilla, and the construction is practically finished for another 30 miles, for the few gaps that existed were to have been filled up within a month. A delay in laying the rails has been caused by a deficiency of special sleepers for the curves, which in the Chiruve range of hills are somewhat numerous, but it was expected that the line would be in working order to the seventy-fifth mile by the end of September. The first thirty miles of line, which run through country that is flooded during a portion of the rainy season, is being improved, so that it is hoped next years flood will at the worst only cause a temporary suspension of traffic. The gauge is 2ft., the weight of rails 20lb. per yard, the steepest gradient is one in 50, and the sharpest curve one of four chains. The line is considered good enough for the pioneer work for which it is intended. There will be but little difficulty in building a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge railway along the present line should the extent of traffic warrant it, in which case the old stock could readily be disposed of, as there would probably be a demand at the mines for the rails now in use. A party of surveyors is now at work between the 75-mile peg and Chimoio for the purpose of continuing the line to that point. Sufficient material for 35 miles, the approximate distance between these two points, has been ordered, and this part of the line is said to be an easy one to make and cheap to maintain. Within a couple of weeks after the date of the report a party was to start the survey from Beira to Fontesvilla, with a view to carrying the line to Beira itself. An elevation of ground called the Dondo Ridge, extending from within two miles of Beira to Mpandas, offers facilities for such a purpose. The road known as Selous's Road, from Chimoio to Umtali, is in workable order, and is being improved by the British South Africa Company. Roach's Road, from Chimoio to Mpandas, made in 1891, can still be traced, and where it passes near Douro's Kraal is about ten miles distant from the 75-mile peg of the railway. A Scotch cart used it in June, but all the oxen got fly-bitten.

## THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to be Viceroy of India in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

## KING HUMBERT AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

PARIS, Thursday.—The telegram sent by King Humbert to the family of Marshal MacMahon is variously criticised by the papers this morning. The opinion is that it is too late for the King to recognize the services rendered by France to Italy, and that he ought to have remembered them before joining the Triple Alliance and sending the Prince of Naples to Metz.—*Exchange Company Telegram.*

## THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Politique Coloniale* to-day states that the Dahomey question is far from being settled, inasmuch as King Behanzia is fomenting an agitation throughout the country as far as Whydah.—*Reuter.*

## M. CLEMENCEAU ON THE WAR-PATH.

PARIS, Thursday.—M. Clémenceau, writing in the *Justice*, condemns the policy of France in Madagascar, and concludes by declaring that her colonial action, as hitherto understood and carried out, has led to an increase in the country's burdens.—*Reuter.*

## STRANGE CHARGE AGAINST AN IRISH RECTOR.

BELFAST, Thursday (Special).—At the Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, last evening, the Rev. Francis Monritz, rector of Lisnamarron, was committed for trial on a singular and altogether novel charge. It appeared that Mr. Monritz had from time to time missed a quantity of table linen from the rectory, and it was alleged after accusing the maid-servant with the theft of the articles, he compelled her to go through the formula of taking an oath on the New Testament contrary to law.

## THE HEYWOOD DIVISION OF LANCASHIRE.

Last night, at a meeting of the leaders of the Unionist party of the Heywood division, Mr. George Kemp, Liberal Unionist, of Rochdale, was selected as Unionist candidate for the division at next election, Mr. Samuels, of London, having withdrawn in his favour.

## FIRE AT AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATION.

Shortly before five o'clock this morning the police discovered that a fire was raging in the shop attached to the Kensington (New-street) Electric Station, which is occupied by Mr. J. Friedman, tobacconist, and owned by the City and South London Railway Company. The flames had broken out from an underground cellar in the side room on the ground floor, which was used as workshops and stores. The firemen were promptly called up and appeared on the scene with two steamers and a manual. Appliances were set to work and the flames prevented from spreading to the main shop and the station, but the side room was practically gutted. The insurance affected is unknown.

## AN ENGINE DRIVER HEAVILY FINED.

John Rennie, engine driver, was, at Glasgow yesterday, fined £20, or sixty days' imprisonment, for running his train past a danger signal at Bridgeton-cross Station on the North British Railway on July 7, and thus causing a collision, whereby several persons were seriously hurt. Sheriff Murray said he was sorry for Rennie that he should be thus punished for a momentary piece of negligence, but there were precedents to justify the imposition of a fine.

## SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN A TRAIN.

On the arrival of the passenger train which left Nottingham at 11.3 P.M. yesterday at Derby this morning, the body of a respectably dressed man, about thirty years of age, was found in a first-class carriage. The man had apparently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. In the lining of his hat was written the name "G. Ross."

## LOSS OF A SCHOONER AND ALL HANDS.

An Ashford correspondent telegraphs:—A sailing-vessel, believed to be a foreign schooner, foundered to the westward of Dungeness, during a heavy gale in the Channel last night. Distress signals were observed from the shore, but these suddenly disappeared and no trace of the vessel could afterwards be seen. It is surmised that the craft sank after being in collision, and, it is feared, with the loss of all hands. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that a quantity of wreckage has been washed ashore near Rye.

# MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

## SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

### THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, Wednesday.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made an additional statement to-day to your correspondent relating to the article published in a Welsh newspaper and cabled to the United States to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain proposed overthrowing the present Ministry with the assistance of the Welsh members of Parliament, in which case Mr. Chamberlain would undertake to form a Ministry as Mr. Gladstone's successor. In relation to this statement Mr. Chamberlain yesterday told your correspondent, "The story is absolutely childish, and there is not the slightest foundation for it. Any Englishman will see at once that it is absurd on its face. If I really wished to become Prime Minister in Mr. Gladstone's place, the Welsh members would have no power to gratify my ambition. They are but a handful in Parliament.

LORD SALISBURY THE NEXT PREMIER.

"If Mr. Gladstone were to be turned out of office, then it would be the Conservatives and not the Liberal Unionists who would come into power, constituting as they do the large majority of the Unionist party. I have not the slightest doubt that in the event of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone and the return to power of the Unionist party Lord Salisbury would again accept office.

"I am inclined to think that some one has been playing on Mr. S. T. Evans's credulity. The story has not even the advantage of probability. If Mr. Evans and Mr. Lloyd-George hold the proofs of the truth of the story as they claim, let them produce them. I do not believe that I ever spoke to either of them in my life, and they are the very last people I should go to for political assistance.

HOME RULE: A CONFIDENT PROPHECY.

"I suppose your party regard the Home Rule Bill as dead?" I asked.

"Yes, for the present at least; for by the necessity of the case it cannot come up again before next year at the earliest—perhaps not even then. Whenever it does come up it will meet the same fate it has already done. Whatever information to the contrary you may receive through the partisan correspondence sent from England to the United States, you may rely upon it that the Gladstonians will not come back to power again once they are out. As soon as they appeal to the people their fate is sealed. We will completely wipe out the Gladstonian majority at the next general election. I cannot say what our majority will be, but it will certainly be one to make us independent of the votes of our Irish members."

"A SEPARATE PARLIAMENT WOULD LEAD TO SEPARATION."

"When do you expect a general election to take place?"

"That is Mr. Gladstone's secret," answered Mr. Chamberlain. "My action towards Home Rule would be the same as that adopted by Americans towards the seceding South. I will not have anything in Ireland in connection with Home Rule which must ultimately lead to separation."

"You think, then, Mr. Chamberlain, that a domestic Parliament in Dublin would lead to separation?"

"A separate Parliament," replied Mr. Chamberlain, with marked emphasis on the word "separate," "would lead to separation, and against that I am prepared to fight to the death; and so is the Conservative party. Any kind of local self-government which can be shown to be safe and not a mere step towards separation I am perfectly willing to support, and so, too, are the Conservatives. Mr. Balfour introduced such a measure in the House of Commons in the last Parliament, which I supported. When the Conservatives come into power again I am sure they will be ready to consider any proper measure looking towards such self-government of Ireland. Such a system, for instance, as you see here in the United States, which gives the control of local municipal affairs to local bodies, and which would not constitute a separate legislature for Ireland, I would support."

MR. GLADSTONE'S WONDERFUL STRENGTH.

"Is there any probability of the Home Rulers and the Liberal Unionists coming to an understanding on the Irish question?" asked your correspondent.

"No, not the slightest, unless they abandon their present policy and we do not expect that."

"Are your personal relations with Mr. Gladstone friendly?" asked the interviewer.

"Oh, yes, perfectly," answered Mr. Chamberlain. "Everything between us is pleasant. Mr. Gladstone has wonderful strength. He was stronger at the close of the last session of Parliament than he was at the beginning. He is a wonderful man. I do not care to criticise his speech of last week in Scotland on this side of the water."

Mr. Chamberlain, in conclusion, stated that there was no danger of the English people abolishing the House of Lords because of their failure to pass the Home Rule Bill. The Lords were within their strict constitutional rights in defeating the measure "until the country had a chance to pass judgment upon it."

## THE TRAVELS OF A DYING MAN.

### SHUNTED FROM PILLAR TO POST.

Last night, at a meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, Mr. Walton called attention to what he considered a serious matter. A poor man had been seized with delirium, and was taken to a medical man. The latter said the patient was not eligible for a pauper infirmary, and, accordingly sent him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At the hospital the man was stripped and examined, and then dressed again and sent off to the Highgate Infirmary of the Holborn Union. At Highgate the medical superintendent would not admit the patient without an order from a relieving officer, though he (Mr. Walton) had heard the medical superintendent could do so. Once more the patient was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the authorities thereupon sent him to the relief offices of the Holborn Union. Here, after waiting some time, an order for admission to the union infirmary was given, and then the man was taken back to Highgate and admitted. He lived through the next day, but died on the day after. The facts were that the unfortunate man was being driven backwards and forwards between 10.30 A.M. and 5 P.M., and he (the speaker) moved that the Infirmary Committee cause an inquiry to be made. Mr. Mirfield, chairman of the Infirmary Committee) seconded, because he did not believe their medical superintendent would send a man away—order or no order—if he thought he was in a serious condition. Mr. Dixie said the man was not a pauper, he had no admission order, and it was entirely a matter for the hospital authorities. Mr. Davies did not see what the board had to interrogate the hospital authorities; but no harm could result from inquiry. The motion was adopted.

## AN ARMY OFFICER SUMMONED BY HIS WIFE.

Major Shelley F. E. Claridge, of 72, Guilford-street, was yesterday, at Westminster police-court, summoned by his wife, Edith Claridge, who sought a maintenance order against her husband. According to the opening statement of counsel, it appeared that Mrs. Claridge was married to the Major in 1879. She accompanied him to India, and on returning to this country at the end of last year, she, acting, it was alleged, under his instructions, took a house in Colebrne-road, South Kensington, expecting that he would resume cohabitation with her there. He failed, however, to join her there, and, as she possessed no private means, and he failed to pay the rent, she was eventually sold up by the landlord. Mrs. Claridge, having substantiated this statement, was severely cross-examined with regard to a Mr. Fry, who, she said, was lodging in her house. She repelled all insinuations, and denied that Major Claridge had ever objected to Mr. Fry's presence in the house. She admitted that in January last she received a lump sum of £300; but she denied that she agreed to accept that amount in lieu of a monthly allowance of £15. She had also received several smaller sums; but she stated that these were intended to cover debts which Major Claridge had contracted. Mr. Hopkins, in face of the fact that applicant had received £315 since the previous January, held that desertion had not been shown, and dismissed the summons.

## JUMPING DOWN A COAL PIT.

Last night at Broseley, Shropshire, Elisha Burton, a married man, committed suicide by jumping down a disused coal pit. The deceased had been out of work for a long time, and this preyed upon his mind.

## THE ARDLAMONT SHOOTING MYSTERY.

### WHY IS NOT SCOTT DISCOVERED?

A paragraph from Argyllshire in contradiction of my communication about "Scott," writes our special correspondent, has been circulated by a news agency. I am glad to find it admitted that I know more than the Scotch authorities about this mysterious man "Scott." I repeat emphatically my statement about the Procurator Fiscal and Scotland Yard. The Procurator has made no request for special Scotland Yard officials to be detailed to work up the case. Inquiries have been made in the ordinary course, but only by officers engaged simultaneously in twenty other investigations. "Scott" is well known (he is not a "lag" or a "lumberer") in his professional capacity, and the link which connects him with Monson and his friends is strong. If he is once discovered, my prophesy it will surprise a great many people that he was not arrested before; and that is what I complain of now. Every one knows the man, yet none can find him. I will go as far this. An offer has been made me personally to assist in unearthing "Scott" for a sum of money. But as I am not a policeman, I, like the Procurator, do not feel called upon to act in the manner suggested. "Scott" may not be in London now. He was seen in London three weeks ago, since which date all trace has been lost. On the question of reward, it would be instructive to know whether any one, directly or indirectly, has offered to sell "Scott" to the Procurator or police. I have reasons for hinting this question.

FRESH MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

A Glasgow correspondent telegraphs:—Two pieces of bone which were found close to the scene of the Ardlamont tragedy were sent to the Crown authorities at Edinburgh, and have become an important link in the chain of evidence. The skull has been removed from the grave at Ventnor and during the last few days has been submitted to the most minute examination by the Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University. The two small bits of bone each about the size of a thumbnail have been pieced on to the part of the skull which received the full force of the shot. The discovery of the bone will be a material point in the case, as bearing on the question whether the pieces were shot away by a gun close to the head, or at a distance. Casts of the skull have also been taken, and will be produced at the trial.

## EXTENSIVE BILL FORGERIES.

GLASGOW, Thursday (Special).—At the Glasgow Central police-court to-day Thomas James Fraser, grain merchant, was remanded on a charge of forging the signature of a local firm of contractors to three bills of exchange, representing a total value of £1,057, and uttering them as genuine on the Bank of Scotland.

## AN ESCAPED BURGLAR APPREHENDED.

On the first of April last, Francis Ashby, who had committed a daring burglary at the Kingsland Presbyterian Manse, Holyhead, and was awaiting trial at the Anglesey Assizes, effected a very clever escape from Carnarvon gaol. He subsequently entered the residence of Mr. Roberts, solicitor, and exchanged his prison garb for another suit of clothing, making good his escape and managing to successfully evade the police. A day or two ago a man was arrested at Colchester, and on his likeness being forwarded last night to Holyhead he was identified by the police as Ashby, who was wanted by the police in different parts of the country for having committed several robberies in hotels and private houses since his escape from Carnarvon gaol. Ashby was arrested at Colchester for stealing £10, and has been sent for trial at the assizes.

## TWENTY-ONE DAYS FOR APPLE-STEALING.

Two men, named William Sherwood and Thomas Williams, were yesterday brought before Sir Nelson Rycroft and Mr, Arthur Wallis, at Basingstoke, charged with stealing apples from a garden at Strathfield Turgis, on Saturday last. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

## FATAL FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Shortly after three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a house in the thickly populated part of Nottingham. On one floor were sleeping the tenant, a man named Peat, his housekeeper, and a child, and in the upper story were three little children, aged respectively two, four, and six years. The man, woman, and child were rescued, but the other three little ones were suffocated. Evidently the fire had been burning a considerable time before being discovered.

## SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT LEEDS.

A Leeds correspondent telegraphs that a terrible discovery was made this morning in Kirkstall-road. On the premises of Messrs. Nichols and Beckworth's tannery lived an old man and his wife named Thomson, who acted as caretakers; and the milkman, on entering the house this morning, found the old man lying in a pool of blood on the floor quite dead, while Mrs. Thomson was lying unconscious almost close to her husband. There was also a hammer in the room, and to all appearance they had both been belaboured with it.

## DISASTER TO A MAILBOAT.

### SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

One of the most appalling boat accidents that has happened in Orkney for many years took place yesterday, in Eynehallow Sound, between the mainland and the Island of Rousay, when the mailboat was capsized and six persons were drowned. The mailboat was a small skiff boat, with about twelve feet of keel, and had made many a bad passage. Yesterday, there being an adverse wind, the boat was coming across to the mainland. The distance is very short—only about two miles—but it is a very rough sound. Eynehelow Island lies in the centre, which makes a rapid tide on each side coming in from the Western Ocean, and the tides in this sound are very erratic and dangerous. The return journey was made about twelve o'clock, the wind blowing strong from the south, with heavy showers. They were not far across when a heavy squall came on, and the boat went down with two of the crew and four passengers. The crew were: [illegible] had the mail in charge, and a seaman named Sinclair. The passengers were Mrs. Robert Gibson, with three of her children. The mails were also lost.

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

The members of the Photographic Society of Great Britain assembled at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, yesterday, under the presidency of Captain Abney, R.E., in accordance with the annual custom, for the purpose of hearing and discussing papers relating to the scientific or artistic side of photography. A feature of some interest was a series of prints, showing how, by the aid of photography, accurately-coloured copies of paintings, &c., can be secured by three printings in the prismatic colours instead of the very large number of printings necessitated by the use of the ordinary chromo-lithographic process. Three plates, each made specially sensitive to one of the three prismatic colours, are exposed on the picture to be copied, and exact reproductions of these are printed one over the other in their respective colours, the result being that they combine in the exact proportion in which they are present in the original picture, and a perfectly coloured reproduction of the original is the outcome of the process. Several papers on photography were read.

## MDME. ZOLA AND THE CABBY.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Mdme. Zola, the wife of the distinguished novelist, was the object of a curious mistake yesterday, one which resulted in her being placed under arrest for some time at the police station. She hired a cab to pay a visit, paid her *course* and dismissed the driver. When her visit was ended she proceeded on her way home on foot. Another cabman who was walking his horse slowly near the footpath got down from his box and rudely asked why she had not paid the fare. "But I have paid," replied Mdme. Zola, "though it was to another cabman, not to you!" "Oh, I don't try that trick on me," retorted the cabman, "I have heard that story before," and he forthwith called a policeman. Mdme. Zola was asked to go to the nearest station, where she at first declined to give her name, but recounted what had passed, and asked to be permitted to resume her journey at once. The Commissary was, it seems, inclined to disbelieve Mdme. Zola's statement, but on the insistence of his secretary he consented to investigate the matter. He then went to the house, in front of which Mdme. Zola had been arrested, and there he found another lady looking for a carriage she said she had taken, but which had disappeared. It was the cabman, therefore, who had made a mistake.—*Daily tel.*

# FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

## THE THIRD TRIAL "NO RACE."

## "VALKYRIE" BEST IN LIGHT AIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(PER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday Night.—To-day's meeting between the British cutter *Valkyrie* and the Yankee sloop *Vigilant* for the third trial in the series for the America Cup resulted in a void race. When the boats arrived at the lightship the wind was so trifling that the start was delayed for two hours in the hope that a breeze would come as had been promised by the Weather Bureau.

At that time a breeze had, indeed, come out of the south, but in the judgment of the racing committee it was not sufficient to carry the yachts over their course within the limit of six hours. Accordingly they suggested to the racing skippers that the meeting be declared off altogether. To this proposition Lord Dunraven very properly refused to assent. It was in just such a breeze as this that *Valkyrie* on the preceding Thursday had stood away close hauled from the keen American. It appeared to him as to every other yachtsman in the fleet then present that if he could cover the course within the limit he had a very excellent chance of success.

In accordance with Lord Dunraven's wishes, therefore, the yachts were sent away close hauled. The honours of the start were with *Valkyrie*. For more than three hours they beat their way down the New Jersey coast. Three times within that limit *Valkyrie* gained a lead of half a mile or more, only to lose it again. The boats were usually so close together as to make it a very beautiful and at times an exciting contest. At the last, however, on a board in shore, while *Vigilant* held out to sea, *Valkyrie* lost the wind, while *Vigilant* kept it, and when next the two boats got together the sloop crossed the cutter's bow a leader by several lengths.

Although it still seemed possible that a race might be made, the wind went down with the sun, but did not altogether fail. The turn at the stake-boat was made by lamplight, so to speak—a novelty in yachting in these waters—and the run up the beach was guarded by the reporters with night-glasses levelled at the lights on shore.

Within another half-hour it became absolutely certain that no race could be had. The British sailors, as usual, handled their boat to the admiration of every yachtsman who saw them.

### DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

The flagship *May* steamed lazily out to the lightship. A red burgee from the starboard side of her foremost spreader indicated that the race would be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. The light easterly wind had died out, and was succeeded by a calm. It was apparent that if the yachts were started they might not be able to finish in the six-hour limit. The regatta committee, after a consultation on the flagship, decided to get the opinion of the owners of *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* on the desirability of waiting for a breeze. A square red and white flag was displayed meaning, "Do you assent to postponing the start until later in the day?"

In response to this assenting pennants were displayed by both, and the race was put off temporarily. At 12.50 the international code signal "G," expressed by a red and yellow pennant, was run up on *May*. It meant, "Do you assent to call the race off for the day?" *Vigilant* set her assenting pennant from the starboard spreader, but there was neither negative nor affirmative from *Valkyrie*.

The *May* then steamed to her former position, almost a sixth of a mile east of the lightship, and raised three pennants to the maintopmast, indicating that the course would be south by west.

The preparatory gun was fired at 1.35. The yachts stood off and on behind the line under mainsails, club topsails, forestaysails, jibs, and small jib topsails. Five minutes after the preparatory signal both yachts were on the starboard tack, standing to the north-east.

*Vigilant* was on *Valkyrie's* lee bow. They headed up twice, and just about a minute before the start *Valkyrie* blanketed the Yankee. Then the latter went about on the port tack. Just as the starting gun boomed at 1.45 *Vigilant* got a little more blanketing as she also went on the port tack. She was somewhat sluggish in stays compared with the alert Britisher. She came around on the starboard tack, being apparently forced to it by her closeness to the lightship, and thus crossed the line. *Valkyrie* got over the line on the port tack. She quickly came about on the starboard not a hundred yards off the Yankee's weather bow.

"VALKYRIE" BEST AT THE START.

Both yachts now stood to the south-east or seaward. *Valkyrie* had the best of the start by almost a minute. At 1.55 *Valkyrie* appeared to be about an eighth of a mile to windward of *Vigilant*, and about 300 ft. on her bow. *Vigilant* went on the port tack at 1.59, and *Valkyrie* followed suit a few seconds later. It was then seen that *Vigilant* had improved her pace since the start. She scooted through the black cutter's lee at 2 h. 0 min. 5 sec., and sacrificed some of the bulging symmetry of her sail by pinching. The weather space between herself and *Valkyrie* became less, but not enough to gladden the hearts of the natives. The wind shifted somewhat to the westward at 2.17, and as *Valkyrie* felt its influence first she forged ahead a little. At 2.50 the yachts were about four miles off Seabright. *Valkyrie* was still to windward of *Vigilant*. The experts calculated that the windward gap in favour of the Englishman was less than 100 yards.

*Vigilant* luffed a bit and tried to get a better hold on the breeze. She was pointing a trifle higher than her rival, but she was not footing as well. *Valkyrie* tacked at 2.55, and surprised the throngs afloat by handily crossing *Vigilant's* bows. She stood less than two minutes on the starboard tack, and then made a board to port nearly abeam of the Yankee, and about 300 yards to windward. Both yachts at this point were troubled a little by the wash of the coaster *Yonasse*, bound for New York. *Valkyrie* had seemingly doubled her lead on the white sloop. Still *Vigilant* held to the port tack.

*Valkyrie* broke tacks with her at 3.13, and stood to the south-east. The American went about on the starboard tack half a mile on the weather quarter of the cutter. There was no doubt about it at 3.16, *Valkyrie* was gaining. She went about on the port tack, and was demonstrating that her owner and her designer were right when they declared that she was an excellent boat in light windward work requiring frequent tacking. She came about on the port tack at 3.19, holding in only a minute. *Vigilant* went on the same course at 3.22, and three minutes later *Valkyrie* did likewise. *Vigilant* came around not half as swiftly as the cutter on the starboard tack, and it seemed to be the object of the Englishman to persuade the Yankee to imitate her in making short legs. It was a losing game for the centreboarder, and she did not continue it.

EXPERTS IN SEAMANSHIP.

There had been much wonder expressed by the amateurs looking on at the footing of *Vigilant*. She was certainly not doing as well as *Valkyrie*. It was suggested by a hundred or more that a larger jib-topsail should be the order. Those on board *Vigilant* evidently thought so too. The handkerchief head-sail was hauled down at 3.31, when the Britou went on the starboard tack. They were now standing to the south-east, *Valkyrie* with nearly three-quarters of a mile of weather advantage. *Vigilant* sent up a larger jib topsail and broke it out at 3.35.

*Vigilant's* additional canvas increased her pace perceptibly five minutes after it was set, and it was apparent at 3.50 that she might have profitably set up her helpful head canvas an hour before. She was at four o'clock about half a mile on the lee bow of her rival and unquestionably pointing higher. The wind had freshened several miles, perhaps, and this also assisted *Vigilant*.

At 4.15 the windward difference in favour of *Valkyrie*, then about a hundred yards on the starboard or weather quarter of *Vigilant*, was about counterbalanced by the lead held by *Vigilant*. *Valkyrie* went about on the port tack at 4.24, standing in shore. *Vigilant* held her course to the south-east one minute longer, and then came in. *Valkyrie* went on the

starboard tack at 4.26, and it looked as if the sloop might be able to weather the cutter. She evidently found that she could not do the trick, and tacked about 100 yards off the *Valkyrie*'s lee bow. *Vigilant*, not being as swift in stays as her rival, lost in tacking. *Valkyrie* broke tacks with the white sloop at 4.30, and stood in shore on the port tack. She held this board about six minutes, and then went about to starboard.

Her excursion in shore was disastrous, as was soon apparent. *Vigilant*, which went about on the port tack at 4.42, weathered *Valkyrie* eight minutes later by an eighth of a mile and tacked on her weather bow, standing out to sea. *Valkyrie* went about on the port tack almost before the white sloop had filled away and headed in towards the Jersey coast. She went to starboard at 4.54, over a mile on the weather quarter of the Yankee. *Vigilant* went about on the port tack at 5.25, standing in shore, and she crossed the cutter's bows revealing nearly a mile of reddened horizon between her port side and the cutter's finely outlined stern. *Vigilant* went on the starboard tack at 5.53, half a mile abeam and dead to windward of her rival. *Valkyrie* went on the port tack ten minutes later, and *Vigilant* again weathered her, this time a trifle more than she had on the port tack. *Vigilant* went about to port at 5.49, and stood for the flag buoy, which was barely visible in the darkness just setting in.

NO RACE POSSIBLE.

A string of lights hung from the foremast of the tug *Luckenbach*, standing south of the buoy, guided the racers' helmsmen. The *Vigilant* rounded the mark at 6 h. 7 min. 17 sec. Dropping her spinnaker pole to port she did not hurry about getting out her big side sail, as the captain doubtless had decided that finishing within the time limit was impossible. Her main boom was shoved far to starboard, and her spinnaker blossomed to port about five minutes after she had rounded.

*Valkyrie* went about on the port tack at 6.12, and headed for the mark, which she rounded at 6 h. 14 min., and squared away for home. She was handled as cleverly as if her nimble tars expected her to make the race within the time limit. She had her spinnakers out two minutes after she headed for the lightship, and a little later had substituted a large jib topsail for her small one, and, taking in her forestaysail, had her Irish linen balloon jib drawing finely.

Thereafter the race, so far as the accompanying fleet could see, was a pursuit of shadows and lights. How far *Vigilant* was leading *Valkyrie* was pure conjecture. From the deck of the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s tug it was surmised at seven o'clock that the sloop had gained somewhat. *Vigilant*, which had been closely followed by her tender, the tug *Commander*, gave up the hopeless strife for the finish about 7.30 o'clock, and signalled the *Commander*, which took her in tow. *Valkyrie* burned a white light over the taffrail, and revealed the hitherto unsuspected fact that she had lowered her spinnaker. The flaring white light was a signal for her tug, the *Luckenbach*, which was half a mile astern of her. The steamer came up and gave her a line, and thus the racers passed into their anchorage off Bayridge.

A TRIBUTE TO "VALKYRIE."

On board *Vigilant* Mr. C. Oliver Iselin said last night that the race was given up at seven o'clock. "We had twelve miles to go," he continued, "and only fifty minutes to make it in."

In reply to a criticism on the manner in which *Valkyrie* was sailed, he said, "She was splendidly handled and beautifully sailed. No man could have done better. They got all the best of us at the start. They were to windward of us, and cut off our wind all the way over to the Jersey coast.

"Why didn't we come about? Why, they are twice as quick in stays as we are; and what good would it have done? We did not take down our baby jib topsail and try our intermediate one sooner because, you see, we were trying to work to windward all the while, but could not do it in the light air. They got most of their lead through our pinching and the manner in which they cut our wind."

It is reported now that Mr. Nat Herreshoff has sailed *Vigilant* all the time in spite of all reports to the contrary. Except in one of the trial races, Captain Hansen has been in no way responsible for the manner in which the yacht has been handled. All he has done has been to relieve Mr. Herreshoff at the wheel when that gentleman got tired.

The next race will be sailed on Friday.

Captain Cranfield thought he was beaten fairly enough. Mr. Watson, designer of *Valkyrie*, who was aboard *May*, said to-night that the result seemed to show the superiority of centreboard over keel—a startling announcement in the opinion of many.

A cup valued at 500 dollars was offered for a contest between *Colonia* and *Valkyrie* by Commodore Banks, of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Rear-Commodore Rogers, of the New York Yacht Club, representing the syndicate owning *Colonia*, after a talk with Lord Dunraven, declined, as *Valkyrie* would be on the way to England before *Colonia* could be placed in commission.

## RAID ON A FLEET-STREET GAMBLING CLUB.

### TWENTY-TWO PEOPLE ARRESTED.

At about a quarter to six o'clock last evening the City police made a successful raid on a club known as the "City Commercial," and also "The Prince's," which was held at 77, Fleet-street, the entrance to the premises being down a narrow entry, known as Bone's-court. The club occupied the first, second, and third floors. Detective Inspector Sagar, acting under instructions received from Superintendent M'William and the heads of the police at Old Jewry, for the past few days has had a number of plain clothes officers stationed on point duty in the vicinity of the club. Inspector Sagar forwarded his reports to headquarters, and Superintendent M'William communicated the result of the inquiries to Colonel Henry Smith, the Chief Commissioner of the City Police, who forwarded the same to the Lord Mayor.

WARRANT ISSUED BY THE LORD MAYOR.

The result was that Sir Stuart Knill signed a warrant, which was placed in the hands of Inspector Sagar, authorizing that officer to raid and search the club. Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon Superintendent M'William, accompanied by several inspectors and a body of plain-clothes constables, stationed themselves in the vicinity of the club, but kept well out of sight. At a quarter to six Superintendent M'William gave the signal, and, followed by the inspectors and men, rushed up the court and effected an entrance to the club. No opposition was offered by the door-keeper, and no warning was given to those inside the club. The door-keeper was at once placed under arrest and conveyed to Bridewell. The officers then made their way to the first floor, where about twenty-five persons were assembled, the majority of them playing at baccarat, hazard, and other games of chance. A considerable sum of money was on the tables, and on Superintendent M'William entering the room a scene of great confusion ensued, and the money was eagerly snatched up.

SEVERAL ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

The majority of those present resigned themselves to the inevitable, but two or three made attempts to escape. One young man, in a very excited state, rushed to the staircase, which he quickly ascended. Some of the police, perceiving this, immediately gave chase, but before they had reached the second floor the fugitive had gained the roof. Followed by two officers he was promptly arrested. The persons found in the club were one by one taken in cabs and on foot to Bridewell police-station, where the majority were charged with frequenting a gaming-house, and those acting as principals with keeping and maintaining the same. In all twenty-two persons were taken to Bridewell, these including John William Moore, said to be the proprietor of the club.

## THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN FETES.

PARIS, Thursday.—A scene of extraordinary animation was presented last evening at the Gare de Lyon, owing to the large number of persons leaving Paris for the south to be present at the reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon. The platforms and waiting-rooms were literally packed, and the railway company had to organize extra trains, after doubling the ordinary length of the evening express.—*Dalziel.*

## FRENCH PLAYS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

STRASBURG, Thursday.—The authorities charged with the administration of Alsace-Lorraine have consented to allow the production of pieces on the stage in French in the towns of Metz and Colmar. At Mulhausen, however, where Gallic sympathies are more pronounced, the request for a similar privilege has been refused.—*Dalziel.*

## THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL.

### MANIFESTOES FROM THE RIVAL LEADERS.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that desultory firing was again exchanged yesterday between the Insurgent squadron and the forts. The city, however, which remains quiet, has not been touched, and the banks and commercial houses are open, and business is proceeding as usual. Exchange is quoted at 10⅝.

President Peixoto has issued a Manifesto, from which it is gathered that, should the general elections to Congress on the 30th inst. result unfavourably to him, he will know how to respect the will of the country.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO'S MANIFESTO.

Admiral de Mello has issued a Manifesto, in which he declares that in case of success, he will adhere rigidly to Republican institutions and forms of government. He says: "Since September 6 the people have been unfolding before their eyes a long panorama of naturally painful events, which were due solely to President Peixoto's obstinate determination to hold on to power at any cost. President Peixoto is charged with violating the Constitution and sacrificing the most vital resources of the country by exposing it for many months to a civil war." He adds that neither he nor his companions aspire to power for their own benefit, and that he is fully confident of final triumph, which means the redemption of the country from oppression and tyranny.

ANXIETY AS TO THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Much anxiety is felt in Rio de Janeiro to know what action President Cleveland will instruct Mr. Thompson, the United States Minister, to take with regard to the question of supporting the Argentine and Chilian Ministers in a protest against the local diplomatic representatives of other nations interfering between the belligerents.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

A telegram received in London from Rio yesterday indicates that startling developments of the situation may be expected shortly. Everything tends to a restoration of the monarchy. It is now practically only a question of terms.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMEER.

A despatch from Kabul, viâ Lundi Kotal, states:—

Sir Mortimer Durand will visit the Ameer to-morrow. Communications dealing with the business of the Mission have been passing between his Highness and the British Commissioner during the last few days. Mr. Pyne has received orders from the Ameer to erect steam sawmills and plant for cask-making in the vicinity of Jelalabad.

## DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT STANLEY FALLS.

BRUSSELS, Thursday.—A despatch received here from the Congo announces the death from dysentry of Captain Piedbœuf, who was in temporary command at Stanley Falls.—*Reuter.*

## THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LADY IN MADRID.

The identity of the young lady who attempted to commit suicide at the Hôtel de Paris here has now been established. Her name is Helen Middleton Brown. She confirms in every statement beyond the admission that she made an attempt on her life in consequence of an unhappy love affair. Before shooting herself, Miss Brown had posted letters which were respectively addressed to Paris, Lisbon, and Africa. These have now been intercepted by order of the magistrate, but their contents have not transpired. The hospital surgeons have succeeded in extracting the bullet, but her condition, however, continues to be very serious.

## SHOCKING OUTRAGES IN GERMANY.

A telegram from Hoch Neukirch, in the Rhine Province, announces that a man was yesterday surprised in the act of making a murderous attack upon a young girl, and arrested. The prisoner is suspected of being the murderer of another girl, whose mutilated body was discovered on Sunday at Neuss. The victim was found on a bench in a garden with a frightful gash in the abdomen, which had evidently been inflicted with a sharp knife. She was taken to the hospital, but died shortly afterwards. Two pfennig pieces, with which the murderer is supposed to have enticed the girl away, were also found on the bench, and blood-stained clothing was discovered near the spot.

## QUEENSTOWN AND AMERICAN LINERS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cork Harbour Board a letter was read from the Guion Steamship Company, to the effect that their steamers would cease to call at Queenstown during the winter months. A letter was received from the Admiralty, notifying that a Queen's harbour master would be appointed for Queenstown.

## FOUNDERING OF A SCHOONER.

Captain Jones and the crew of the schooner *Mary Lloyd*, of Portmadoc, arrived at St. Ives yesterday with information that their vessel had foundered in the neighbourhood. During the night the vessel had proved so leaky that they put into Little Cove and anchored. The water increased so rapidly that the crew took to the boat in the darkness, and after an awful experience in a heavy sea, succeeded in landing on the rocks, under a high and almost perpendicular cliff. They were unable to climb the cliff in the darkness, and remained on the rocks all night. Their boat was smashed to pieces. At daybreak they found that the vessel had gone down and only the tops of the masts were visible above the water. They then climbed the cliff with difficulty and walked to St. Ives, where they were taken charge of by the local agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. The vessel was bound from Portmadoc to Rochester with a cargo of slate, and had been at sea since September 15.

## COURT MARTIAL ON ARTILLERYMEN.

### ALLOWING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.

A court-martial was opened at Woolwich yesterday on two Artillerymen, a corporal and a gunner, who had allowed a prisoner to escape under extraordinary circumstances. Police-constable Clyne, 117 R, said that, between eight and nine o'clock the previous night, while on duty outside the Royal Arsenal Railway station, the corporal and gunner arrived with a prisoner—a driver named Thomas Roberts, who had been committed to Holloway Gaol for desertion—to await an escort. Roberts was handcuffed to the gunner. Instead of going direct to the Royal Artillery Barracks, they all three went into the Bull public-house, opposite the station, where they appeared to have had some drink, and where the escort allowed the handcuffs to be taken off the deserter. Shortly after Roberts rushed out of the public-house, and got away. The gunner followed immediately, with the handcuffs dangling from his wrist. He raised his carbine and fired at the runaway deserter, and was in the act of loading a second time when witness ran to him and said, "What are you doing?" He replied, "I am firing at my prisoner." Mr. Murray, a cab proprietor, interfered, and the gunner struck him with the butt end of his carbine. The corporal had a loaded carbine, but did not fire it, and did not give the gunner orders to fire. The court adjourned the inquiry for ten days.

## AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.—In a very weak and depressed condition.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—Improvement continues.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—Continues more favourable.

EARL OF CROMARTIE.—Steady progress towards recovery.

BISHOP OF BEDFORD.—Seriously ill.

MR. T. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A.—Much better.

CAPT. VIGO (Spanish Military Attaché at Berlin).—Met with a serious accident two days ago; condition somewhat critical.

CAPT. O'SHEA.—Slight improvement.

## ALLEGED MURDER BY A WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

The police yesterday arrested Mary Ann Bridgen, thirty-nine, of Walsall-street, Wolverhampton, and Mary Ann Wesley, fifteen, her daughter, and charged them with causing the death of Frederick Bridgen, fifty-two, painter, the husband of the elder prisoner. It is alleged that the mother and daughter attacked the deceased together, the elder woman using a heavy fender and the daughter a glass bottle. Fatal wounds were inflicted on the man's head, the mother beginning and the daughter exclaiming, "Let me give the finishing blows." They were brought before the magistrates and remanded.

## THE DEFENCE UNION OF ULSTER.

### FIRST MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY.

A circular was sent out yesterday by the Watch Committee of the Ulster Defence League to the six hundred delegates recently elected to the Central Assembly, informing them that the first meeting of that body would be held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on the 24th inst. at 11.30 o'clock.

NO CHANGE IN ULSTER'S VIEWS.

The circular continues:—"The attitude of Ulster Unionists towards Home Rule has undergone no change since it was unanimously and determinedly adopted at the great Convention of June 17, 1892. It will be for this assembly to emphasize afresh the declarations of that Convention. Forty members are to be elected to a council, in which they will be associated with Ulster Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament, whose duty will be to watch over the interests of the Unionists in the struggle which is not yet closed, and, when occasion arises, to formulate and submit to the assembly the policy and course of action to be adopted by the Unionists of Ulster. This declaration of policy will secure a unanimity and go forth with an authority only to be obtained by the decision of such a representative assembly specially elected for this duty.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on minor points of politics, we are absolutely unanimous on the great subject with which the assembly has to deal, and the important matter is to secure the election of a council composed of men of courage and discretion, thoroughly representative of all sections of the province."

The circular is signed by the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Erne, Lord Arthur Hill, Colonel Saunderson, Sir Daniel Dixon (Mayor of Belfast), Mr. J. A. MacCullagh (Mayor of Londonderry), Mr. Thomas Andrews, Mr. A. Duffin, and Mr. T. Sinclair.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

The order of proceedings will be as follows:—Election of President, Vice President, and officers (hon secretaries and treasurers). Adoption of standing orders and by-laws. Election of council. Resolution as to the guarantee fund. Resolutions against Home Rule. Resolution of thanks to the House of Lords for their rejection of the Home Rule Bill.

In order to secure adequate representation of the different districts of Ulster on the elective council without hampering the choice of the members of the Central Assembly by too narrow local limits, it is proposed that the voting shall take place by sections, four in number, viz., the Eastern, the Western, the Southern, and the City of Belfast, and that the members of the Central Assembly from each section shall elect a number of members of council proportionate to the number of registered members of the Ulster Defence Union in such section. The election to the council shall take place by voting papers containing the names of those eligible to be elected.

ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Eastern section, comprising the counties of Down and Antrim, including the borough of Newry, returning 57,266 registered members, shall be entitled to elect 13 members of the council. The Western section, comprising the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, including the City of Derry, returning 57,683 registered members, shall be entitled to elect thirteen members of the council. The Southern section, comprising the counties of Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan, returning 27,569 registered members, shall be entitled to elect seven members of the council. The City of Belfast, returning 26,871 registered members, shall be entitled to elect seven members of the council.

The preliminary proceedings will be conducted in private.

## MICHAEL DAVITT ON JOHN REDMOND.

### A POLICY NEITHER WISE NOR PATRIOTIC.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking at a National Federation meeting in Dublin yesterday, said that Mr. John Redmond's policy was neither wise nor patriotic. The Home Rule Bill was not a perfect measure, but the action of the House of Lords showed that it dealt a death-blow to Dublin Castle and to injustice and alien sway in the future government of Ireland. The Irish National party would keep faith with the democracy of Great Britain and help to pass the Employers' Liability Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Parish Councils Bill, and such kindred measures as would be brought forward by Mr. Gladstone. Among the other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P., and Mr. Byles, M.P.

## THE WELSH LAND COMMISSION.

### EVIDENCE OF LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

The commission sat again yesterday at Llangefni, Anglesey, Lord Carrington presiding. Evidence was given by Mr. Thomas Pritchard, agent for Sir George Meyrick's Badogan estate, Mr. David Owen, solicitor, Bangor, and Lord Stanley of Alderley, who owns thirty parishes in Wales. He said politics, language, or religion had no influence upon his treatment of his tenants, and he had never had an eviction. His books showed that he had spent twice as much money upon the houses of tenants who did not speak a word of English as upon the houses of those who did. The present depression was caused by free American importations, and the remedies were the reimposition of the duty upon foreign silk manufactures, which would allow the complete remission of the income tax under Schedule B, which particularly harassed farmers. There should also be a reimposition of 1s. a quarter registration duty on all grain imported, and of 5s. a quarter upon all colonial and Indian wheat, which would not affect the price of bread at all. The tenants seemed more afraid of their preachers than of their landlords, though some Welsh newspapers had done all they could to create bad feeling. The inquiry was adjourned.

## THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

At 8 O'CLOCK.—Newhaven, W., clear sky, temp. 52; Ryde, N.W., lovely morning, 56; Worthing, N., fine morning, 56.

At 9 O'CLOCK.—Brighton, N., fine, sea calm; Eastbourne, N.W., sunshine, sea calm; Hastings, S.W., fine, sea calm; Aberystwyth, N.W., glorious, sea choppy; Margate, temp. 60, bar. 29.95, rising, wind N., bright sunshine; Barmouth, N.W., sunshine, sea calm; Falmouth, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Penzance, N.W., gloomy, sea moderate; Plymouth, N., fine, sea smooth; Teignmouth, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Torquay, N.E., fine, sea smooth; Weston-super-Mare, N., fine, sea smooth; Weymouth, N., fine, sea calm; New Milford, N.W., fine, sea calm; Ramsgate N., bright; Dover, N., cloudy, sea moderate; Jersey, N.W., fine, bar. 29.61, rising; Lowestoft, N.W., clear, bar. 30.0, rising; Harwich, fine; Bournemouth, N., fine; Ilfracombe, S., fine; Southampton, S.W., fine.

At 9.30.—Bonlogne, clear and fine, temp. 54; Berne, cloudy, but fine, 57; Calais, overcast, 55; Bienne, Macolin, cloudy, but fine, 56; Paris, unsettled 58; Brunig, fine, some clouds, 54; Caux-sur-Montreux, fine morning, 56; Geneva, fine morning, 58; Lausanne, unsettled, 57; Lucerne, lovely morning, 55; Brussels, unsettled, 57; Neuchatel, fine morning 54; Ostend, cloudy, 56; Vevey Montreux, fine, some clouds, 55; Rome, fine morning, 60; Zermatt, unsettled, 50; Baden-Baden, fine, some clouds, 52; Queenboro', fine, some clouds, no wind, smooth sea, 51.

## TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: none. Evening: to Egypt, Cyprus, Beyrout, India, &c., viâ Brindisi; to Ceylon, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South and West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, &c., viâ Naples; to Grand Canary, Gambia, and West Coast of Africa, viâ Liverpool; to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan by French packet; to West Coast of Africa, Bermudas, and Belize (Parcel Mails).

MAILS DUE.—From United States viâ Southampton.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Formosia*, from Moville for New York; the *Doune Castle*, from London for Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; the *Mashona*, from Dartmouth for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; —— from London for Mauritius and Madagascar; the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London for Gibraltar; the *Oceana*, from London for Malta; the *Hansa*, *Sicily*, *Glamorgan*, *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; the *Prospero* or *Odin*, from South Shields for Arendal and Christiania; —— from Southampton for Havre; from Southampton for St. Malo.

[Letters intended to be sent by private ship must be specially addressed "By Private Ship," and if by a particular ship its name must be added.]

Sir Augustus Harris now nightly finds himself called before the curtain after the chasm scene in "A Life of Pleasure" at Drury Lane. Smokeless powder is used throughout the mimic battle, and every detail of it is followed with the closest interest and excitement.

**TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.**

Readers temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING AND FIVE PENCE WEEKLY TO ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

# CITY NOTES.

### THE FALL OF THE TRUST COMPANIES.

The duty of the shareholders who have received the circular just issued by the Industrial and General Trust is quite plain. It is to seize the opportunity of demanding a thorough, independent investigation into the affairs of the company. It is fashionable to attack the trust companies, who have had many misfortunes to deal with, but it cannot be denied that there is sufficient evidence of peculiar finance, at least, to present *primâ facie* grounds for investigation. The affairs of some of the trust companies—and they are nearly all arranged in an intermingled group—are now being examined into, or an attempt is being made to that end; and if the shareholders of the Industrial and General Trust stand firm the examination may be much more complete. They have every excuse for demanding information of their directors, for an immense sum of their money has been lost. There seems, we must say, a desire on the part of trust directors generally to hide the past—to quietly wipe out old scores and start afresh. The proposal of the Industrial and General Trust bears traces of this. Nothing definite is said as to the causes of the heavy losses that have occurred. It is suggested that the old company should be quietly forgotten, and that a new company bearing the same name shall be formed.

The capital is to be £2,500,000, divided into £1,125,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, and £462,500 ordinary stock, such stocks to be issued as fully paid. The remaining capital (£912,500) would only be issued with the consent of a resolution of the shareholders and the preferred stock would have priority, both as to capital and dividends over the ordinary stock. For each 4½ per cent. preferred share in the existing company there shall, it is proposed, be given £5 of the new 6 per cent. preferred stock and £1 10*s*. of the ordinary stock, and 4*s*. 4½*d*. in cash, being equal to a half-year's dividend on every preferred share in the existing company. For each deferred share in the existing company there shall be given 10*s*. of such ordinary stock in the new company. Any surplus profits of any year beyond what shall suffice to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary capital shall be applied as to one-half in building up the general reserve fund until at least £250,000 is at the credit thereof, and the residue is to be distributable among holders of the ordinary capital.

Such is the proposal. Into its details we do not propose to enter at present, nor into the fact that two of the directors do not support the scheme, and another has resigned. We would advise shareholders not to be led off into side issues by the discussion of details. To allow their property to remain in the hands of the present management without independent inquiry as to how the losses under that management have been brought about, would be sheer madness on the part of the shareholders. In principle and without abuse the Trust system is admirable. It has been rightly claimed that a well-managed Trust established now would have every prospect of success. If only for the defence of the system, and to allay the disgust which is aroused in the minds of most men at the mere mention of the word "Trust" it is necessary that the past losses of the present group should be accounted for, that the charges as to the honesty of their conduct should be proven or refuted.

### SHALL WE COUNT BY TENS?

Elation must naturally be felt by the New Decimal Association, which proposes, as we have announced, to hold a meeting next week, that they have won the trades unions to their side. At the recent congress held in Belfast, it was resolved, "That in the opinion of this congress it is highly desirable that in the interests of the working classes and the general trade of the country the decimal system of weights, measures, and coinage should be adopted in Great Britain and Ireland as a national system, and that the teaching of the system be made compulsory in all schools; and that the parliamentary committee be and is hereby instructed to promote legislation on this question." The outcome of this will be that the parliamentary committee will take up the matter, and that the efforts of the New Decimal Association will have its hearty co-operation.

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The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is 233 per cent.

Silver bars stand at 33⅞*d*, and dollars at 33¾*d*.

The Paraguay Government have intimated their willingness to reopen the conversion of the outstanding bonds of 1871 and 1872 loans into the new external debt of 1886. Each holder is entitled to £50 new stock in exchange for £100 old bonds.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows that after paying the stock dividend of 10 per cent. in December last, and allowing for fixed charges and sinking fund, there is a net surplus of 6,887 dols. The total revenue for the year was 24,978,000 dols., against 23,706,000 dols in the previous year, and the net profits were 7,496,000 dols., against 7,399,000 dols.

From the office of the Sun Life Assurance Society has been issued a tasteful little pamphlet showing the dangers of the "assessment" principle in life assurance. We ourselves have joined others in the very wide denunciation with which this new principle has been met, and the clear, concise way in which the case against assessmentism is stated in this attractive little brochure will add one more nail to the coffin of the obnoxious system.

Lloyd's quarterly shipbuilding returns show that there were 326 vessels, of 615,560 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom on September 30, against 385, with 678,780 tonnage, in 1892. The present figures are less than those for the previous quarter by 12,000 tons, but the returns of vessels (especially of steamers) commenced during the past quarter, and of vessels now preparing, are larger than those which have been received for some time past.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

| | Present. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Mail Steam Packet | 30*s*. per share. | 30*s*. per share. |
| Ceylon Tea Plantations | 14 per cent. per annum. | 14 per cent. per annum. |
| Head Halliday and Sons | 4 per cent. (8 p. c. for year) | 7½ per cent. for year. |
| Long Island Railroad | 5 per cent. per ann. | 5 per cent. per ann. |
| J. H. Hopkins and Sons | Nil. | 7½ per cent. for year. |
| Quinton Cycle | 7½ per cent. for year. | 7½ per cent. for nine months. |
| Alliance Mort. and Invest. | 6 per cent. per annum. | 6 per cent. per annum. |
| Great Western of Brazil Railway | 5 per cent. per ann. | 5 per cent. per ann. |
| Southern Brazilian Railway | 3 per cent. per ann. | 5 per cent. per ann. |
| British and Australasian Trust and Loan | 2*s*. 6*d*. per sh. (10 p.c. per ann.) | 10 per cent. per ann. |
| Harquahala Gold | 9*s*. per share | — |
| De Lamar Mining | 1*s*. per share (quarterly). | 1*s*. per share. |

BANK STATEMENTS.—The following are the principal items in the monthly and quarterly bank balance-sheets to the end of September now being published:—

| | Liabilities to Public. | Cash in Hand, &c. | Cash at Call, &c. | Investments. | Discounts and Advances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manchr. & L'pool Dist. | 12,787,142 | 1,508,349 | 1,702,225 | 1,478,430 | 9,795,045 |
| National Provincial | 41,614,185 | 5,035,360 | 2,665,219 | 15,325,501 | 23,624,016 |
| London & Midland | 9,036,640 | 1,169,831 | 707,862 | 1,667,863 | 6,622,947 |
| City | 5,519,044 | 802,519 | 415,000 | 937,833 | 4,573,651 |
| Lloyds | 24,478,012 | 2,535,124 | 2,815,852 | 5,908,057 | 15,370,508 |
| Ldn. and Westminster | 22,561,622 | 3,685,324 | 3,400,950 | 4,105,000 | 13,299,378 |
| London Joint Stock | 15,225,604 | 2,044,676 | — | 3,399,993 | 10,443,855 |
| Union of London | 11,972,630 | 2,050,923 | 2,735,500 | 2,848,576 | 6,344,852 |
| Lon. and S. Western | 5,556,769 | 842,251 | 245,000 | 1,789,058 | 3,511,460 |
| Prescott | 2,735,967 | 512,144 | 327,100 | 980,317 | 2,419,096 |

### TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Stock Exchange Settling Day.
Brighton West Pier ...... Brighton, 12.
Entre Rios Railway...... Winchester House, 12.
Sambre and Meuse Rly. 10, Moorgate-street, 2.
Eastern Telegraph &c., divs., &c., £167,000.

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The discount rates now ruling at miscellaneous foreign centres are as follow:—

| | Bank | Mkt | | Bank | Mkt | | Bank | Mkt | | Bank | Mkt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | 5 | 4 | Amsterdam | 5 | 4½ | Madrid | 5 | 5 | Melbourne | 7 | 7½ |
| Frankfort | 5 | 4¾ | Rome | 5½ | 3¾ | Stockholm | 4 | 4 | Calcutta | 4 | — |
| Vienna | 5 | 4¼ | St. Petersburg | 5 | 5 | Lisbon | 6 | 6¼ | Bombay | 4 | — |

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at miscellaneous foreign centres on London:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdm.short | 12.02½ | Madrid sight | 30.48 | Rio J'n'iro, 90 dys | 10⅝ *d*. | Calcutta trans. | 1/3⅛ |
| Hamburg, 3 mos | 20.25 | Rome | 23.25 | B. Ayres, 90 dys | 47½ *d*. | Bombay trans. | 1/3 3/32 |
| Frankfort | 20.37 | Lisbon | 41⅛ *d*. | M'ntevid'o, 90 dys | 51*d*. | H'ngk'ng, 4 mo. | 2/5¾ |
| Vienna | 126.75 | Athens | 42.40 | Valpriso 90 dys | 1/2⅝*d*. | Shanghai, 4 mo. | 3/4¼ |
| S. Petrsbg. 3 mo. | 95.40 | Constntinple, 3 m. | 103.31 | M'lb'rn, 60 dys. ⅝p. ¾dis. | | Lima | 25*d*. |

Hong Kong (short), 2*s*. 5½*d*.; Shanghai (short), 3*s*. 4*d*.; Penang, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Yokohama, 2*s*. 5⅝*d*.

# MONEY AND STOCKS.

*Twelve o'clock.*

### BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—HOME AND AMERICAN RAILS IMPROVE.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The Bank directors at their meeting to-day decided not to make any change in the official rate of discount. In view of the low point at which the Paris and Berlin exchanges stand and the demand for gold from these quarters, a reduction of the Bank rate would certainly not have been judicious. Discount rates show a hardening tendency though not quotably higher; but short loans are freely offered at ½ per cent., and the demand is very small.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3 per cent.:—

| Loans. | Deposits. | Two Months. | Three Months. | Four Months. | Six Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day... ½ | Banks............ 1½ | Fine Bills 1⅝ 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2 |
| 7 Day ½ 1 | Dsct Hses 1&1¼ | Trade Bills 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |

### THE STOCK MARKETS.

| Next Contango Day. | Ticket Day. | Pay Day. | Consols Pay Day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Oct. 25. | Thursday, Oct. 26. | Friday, Oct. 13. | Thursday, Nov. 2. |

Business on the Stock Exchange, though not much improved in volume, has a decidedly good tone in most departments. Consols have been fluctuating within narrow limits, and are at present unchanged, while Rupee Paper is a fraction higher. Colonial loans are generally firm, but few movements are shown. Home railways have nearly all improved a little on the better prospects of the termination of the coal strike. Brighton A, however, after its yesterday's collapse, continues weak, and is marked down another fraction. The account in this stock was not completely arranged yesterday, and this morning the rate was quoted at ⅛ back to ⅛ contango. In the foreign department Argentines are firm, owing to the encouraging attitude of the Finance Minister, except some Provincial loans, and among other International stocks French Four and a Halfs and Italians have both advanced. American Railroads have shown much less depression to-day, and in the case of most lines there is an improvement. Union Pacifics are nearly two points up, and Louisvilles one point. Canadian lines have moved in sympathy with the American market, but Mexican Seconds are again down one. Mining shares are irregular and without special feature. Allsopp's have fallen ½.

**BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.**

| Yield (s.) | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 15 | C'nsols (2¾) May | | 98 | [illegible] |
| 2 15 | Do. Account ... | | 98 | [illegible] |
| 2 12 | New 2½ per Cents. | | 96¾ | 7¼ |
| 2 16 | Local Loans Stock | | 103¾ | 4¼ |
| 3 6 | India 3½ per Cents | | 107¼ | ¾ |
| 3 1 | Do. 3 per Cents.... | | 97¾ | 8¼ |
| 3 19 | Do. 4 per Cent. Rs. | +¼ | 65⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 2 19 | Bank of Egland St. | | 330 | 5 |
| 2 18 | Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c. | | 103 | 4 |
| 3 1 | Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c. | | 114 | 15 |
| 3 0 | Liverpool 3½ p.c. | | 116 | 17 |

**COLONIAL SECURITIES.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 8 | Can'da 3½ p.c. Reg. | | 103½ | 4½ |
| 3 4 | Do. 3 p. c. Reg. | | 95½ | 4½ |
| 3 10 | Cape 3½ p.c. C. In. | | 100¾ | 1¼ |
| 3 13 | Natal 3½ p.c. Ins. | | 96½ | 7 |
| 3 15 | N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933 | | 101 | ½ |
| 4 1 | Do. 3½ 1924 ... | | 92 | ½ |
| 3 17 | N'wZlnd 4 p.c. Cns | | 104¼ | ¾ xd |
| 4 4 | Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In | | 88¾ | ¾ |
| 3 19 | S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g. | | 102 | ½ |
| 3 17 | Do. 3½ p.c. In. | | 93½ | 4 |
| 4 5 | Victoria 4 p.c. 1885 | +¼ | 96½ | 7¼ |
| 4 0 | Do. 3½ p. c. | | 89¾ | ¼ |

**BRITISH RAILWAYS.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 1 | Brighton Ord. ... | | 165 | 7 |
| 4 18 | Do. A........ | −¼ | 142¼ | 3 |
| 3 13 | Caledonian ........ | | 112¼ | 13¼ |
| 3 9 | " Defer....... | +⅛ | 32¼ | ½ |
| nil. | Chatham Ord. ... | | 13⅝ | 14⅛ |
| 3 12 | Do. Pref. ........ | | 95¾ | 6¼ |
| 2 17 | Great Eastern ... | +¼ | 76 | ¼ |
| 4 7 | Gt. Ntn. Ord. Def. | +¼ | 51½ | 2½ |
| 4 5 | Do. A ........... | | 52 | 4 |
| 3 12 | Great Western ... | +¼ | 155½ | 4 |
| ... | Hull and Barnsley | +½ | 26½ | 7 |
| 3 9 | Lanc. and York... | | 105 | 6 |
| 3 19 | Met. Consolidted. | | 81 | ½ |
| nil. | Met. District ...... | | 25¾ | 6¼ |
| 3 16 | Midland ........... | +¼ | 150½ | ¾ |
| 4 4 | North Brit Pref. | | 70½ | 1 |
| ... | Do. Def. ........ | +⅛ | 32⅛ | ⅜ |
| 3 15 | North Eastern ... | +⅛ | 153 | ¼ |
| 3 13 | North Stafford ... | | 122 | 4 |
| 3 13 | North Western... | +¼ | 165¼ | ¾ |
| 2 14 | Sheffield ........... | | 55 | 7 |
| nil. | Do. A........... | | 25 | ½ |
| 3 14 | South Eastern ... | | 113 | 15 |
| 2 17 | Do. Deferred... | +⅛ | 69⅝ | ⅝ |
| 3 19 | South Western... | | 181 | 3 |
| 3 1 | Do. Deferred... | | 65½ | 6½ |
| 3 6 | Do. Preferred... | | 121 | 3 |

**FOREIGN STOCKS.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 19 | Argntin. 5 p.c. 1886 | +½ | 63¼ | ¾ |
| 9 0 | Do. 6 p.c. Fund g. | +¼ | 66¾ | 7 |
| ... | Do. Cedulas A | | 29½ | 30½ |
| ... | Do. " B | | 27¾ | ¼ |
| 7 1 | Brazilian 4½ 1888 | | 63½ | 4½ |
| 7 10 | Do. 1889 ......... | | 59¾ | 60¼ |
| ... | B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883 | −½ | 26 | 8 |
| ... | " Cedulas I ... | | 7½ | 8 |
| ... | " " P... | −⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| 6 13 | Bulgarian ......... | | 90 | 2 |
| 5 18 | Chinan 1885......... | | 77 | 8 |
| nil. | Colombian ......... | +½ | 17 | 19 |
| 8 17 | Costa Rica A ...... | | 56 | 8 |
| 9 0 | " B ...... | −1½ | 30 | 5 |
| 12 10 | Ecuador, New ... | | 35 | 7 |
| 4 18 | Egypt State Dom. | | 103¼ | 4¼ |
| 4 0 | Do. Unified...... | | 102⅜ | ⅝ |
| 4 0 | Do. New Daira | | 102½ | 3½ |
| 3 14 | Do. New 3½ p.c. | +⅛ | 96¾ | 7 |
| 3 2 | French 3 p.c. R'nt's | | 97¼ | ¼ |
| 4 . | Do. 4½ p.c. R'nt's | +½ | 105½ | 4½ |
| ... | Greek 5 p.c. 1881... | | 35½ | 6½ |
| ... | Do. 5 p.c. 1884... | | 33½ | 4½ |
| 10 7 | Do. 4 p.c. Mon.... | | 38½ | 9½ |
| ... | Do. 4 p.c. Rts 1889 | | 25½ | 6½ |
| 8 19 | Guatemala 4 p.c.... | | 44 | 6 |
| nil. | Honduras ......... | | 5½ | 6 |
| 4 7 | Hung. G'ld R'nt's | | 92¼ | ¾ |
| 5 6 | Italian Fives ...... | +⅛ | 85¾ | ½ |
| 9 14 | Mexican 6 p.c. 1888 | | 61¼ | ¾ |
| nil. | Peruv. Cor......... | | 6⅜ | ⅝ |
| 9 2 | Do. Preference | | 21¼ | 2¼ |
| 9 6 | Do. Debentures | | 64 | 5 |
| ... | Prt'guese Threes | | 20⅝ | 1⅛ |
| 4 1 | Russian 4 p.c. 1889 | | 98¼ | 9¼ |
| 6 7 | Spanish 4 p.c. ... | +⅛ | 63⅛ | ⅛ |
| 4 17 | Transvaal ......... | | 104½ | 5½ |
| 4 17 | Turkish 1854 ...... | | 102 | 4 xd |
| 1 16 | Conv. A. ......... | | 54½ | 5½ |
| 2 19 | Do. B.............. | | 34 | ½ |
| 4 11 | Do. D.............. | | 22 | ¼ |
| 4 7 | 4½ p.c. 1871...... | | 98 | ½ |
| 4 4 | Do. Defence '91 | | 93 | ½ |
| ... | Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c. | | 34⅝ | ⅞ |
| 8 2 | Venezuela ......... | | 36½ | 7½ |

**COL. AND FOR. RAILWAYS.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| nil. | B. Ayres & Rosario | −¼ | 57 | 9 |
| 5 12 | Do. Gt. Sthrn. | | 109 | 11 |
| nil. | Argentine Centl. | | 61 | 3 |
| ... | Do. N.E. Deb. | +1 | 18 | 21 |
| ... | Do. East ........ | −½ | 30 | 3 |
| 6 12 | Canadian Pacific. | +½ | 70⅜ | ⅝ |
| nil. | Grand Trk. Ord. | | 7¼ | ½ |
| nil. | Do. 1st Pref.... | +½ | 49¾ | 50¼ |
| nil. | Do. 2nd Pref... | +¼ | 32¼ | ¾ |
| nil. | Do. 3rd Pref... | +¼ | 13 | ½ |
| 4 11 | Do. Guarantd. | +½ | 63½ | 7½ |
| nil. | Mexican Ord....... | −⅛ | 14¼ | 15 |
| 4 7 | Do. 1st Pref... | | 65½ | 6 |
| nil. | Do. 2nd Pref.. | −1 | 45 | 7 |
| 7 14 | Mexican Central. | | 53 | 4 |
| ... | Mex. Nat. A. ...... | | 22 | 3 |
| 14 11 | Nitrate Railways | | 13¼ | 14 |

**AMERICAN RAILROADS.**

| Yield (£ s.) | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | Atchison Shares. | +⅛ | 19½ | ⅞ |
| ... | Do. Incomes ... | +¼ | 41½ | 2 |
| 9 15 | Cent. Pacific Sh.. | | 20 | ½ |
| 6 11 | Chic. Mil. & St. P. | +1 | 61½ | ½ |
| nil. | Dnvr. & R. Grand | +¼ | 10½ | ½ |
| ... | Do. Pref. ........ | +¼ | 30¼ | 1¼ |
| nil. | Erie ................ | +¼ | 14⅜ | ⅞ |
| 8 10 | Do. 2nd Mort.... | −½ | 71 | 72 |
| ... | Do. Pref.......... | | 29 | 31 |
| 5 6 | Illinois Shares ... | | 95 | 6 |
| 4 16 | Lake Shore......... | | 126 | 7 |
| 8 16 | Louis and Nash. | +1⅛ | 46⅞ | ⅝ |
| ... | Miss. K. & Texas | | 11¼ | ½ |
| 4 15 | N. Y. Central Sh. | −½ | 105½ | 6½ |
| 20 19 | N.Y., P., & O. 1st M | | 20¼ | 1¼ |
| nil. | N. Y. Ontario...... | +⅛ | 15 | ¼ |
| ... | Norfolk W. Pref. | +¼ | 21 | ½ |
| ... | North Pacific Pf.. | −¼ | 20½ | 1 |
| nil. | Ohio and Miss.... | | 16 | ½ |
| 5 2 | Pennsylvania Sh. | | 51¼ | 2¼ |
| nil. | Phil. & Read. Sh. | +⅜ | 8⅜ | ⅝ |
| ... | 1st Incomes...... | +1 | 31 | 32 |
| nil. | Union Pacific Sh. | +1⅝ | 11⅝ | ⅞ |
| nil. | Wabash Pref....... | +¼ | 15¼ | ¾ |
| nil. | Do. 6 p.c. Deb. | −¼ | 25 | 6 |

**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 9 | Anglo-American | | 50 | 51 |
| 5 9 | Brazil Submarine | | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| 5 19 | Direct U. States.. | | 11¾ | 12 |
| 4 5 | Eastern.............. | | 15 | ¼ |
| 4 11 | Eastern Extensn. | | 15¼ | ½ |
| 5 5 | National Telephn | | 4⅝ | ⅞ |
| 5 9 | Tel. Constrn....... | | 32 | 4 |

**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 0 | Brush ............... | | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 5 6 | Gas Light Coke A | | 225 | 28 |
| 5 1 | S. Metropolitan... | | 304 | 8 |
| 4 16 | Do. B...... | | 249 | 53 |
| 5 14 | Met. Electric .. | | 6¾ | 7¼ |
| 4 16 | Do. 5 p.c. Deb. ... | | 104 | 7 |

**MINING AND LAND.**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | Bechuanaland ... | | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 13 14 | Broken Hill Prop. | | 2⅜ | [illegible] |
| ... | Buttfontein N. E. | | 3/0 | 4/0 |
| ... | Burma Ruby ...... | | 3/ | 4/ |
| 10 0 | Cape Copper ...... | | 1⅝ | ¾ |
| ... | Char. S. Africa ... | +0/6 | 24/0 | 25/0 |
| 4 2 | City & Suburban. | | 11¼ | ½ |
| ... | Cons. G.F.S.Af'ca | | 1⅛ | ⅜ |
| 6 0 | Crown Reef ...... | | 8 | ¼ |
| 7 15 | De Beers ........... | +⅛ | 16⅛ | ¼ |
| 10 8 | Durban Rood'p'rt | | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| ... | Exploring Co. ... | | 4 | ¼ |
| 5 5 | Geldenhuis ......... | | 4⅝ | ¾ |
| ... | Gordon Diamond. | | 2/6 | 3/6 |
| 2 18 | Jagersfontein...... | −⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ |
| 10 14 | Jubilee ............... | | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 4 0 | Jumper's Gold .... | | 2⅞ | ¼ |
| ... | Kimberly Diamnd | | 1⅛ | ⅜ |
| 6 13 | Langlaagte ......... | | 2⅝ | ¾ |
| 6 3 | Mason and Barry | −⅛ | 1½ | ¾ |
| ... | Mozambique ...... | +⅛ | 1⅝ | ¾ |
| 14 13 | Mysore Gold ...... | | 2¼ | ½ |
| nil. | Namaqua ............ | | ¾ | 1 |
| ... | Oceana Land ...... | | 2⅜ | ½ |
| 11 10 | Ooregum Gold ... | | 4½ | ¾ |
| ... | Read's Drift ...... | | ¼ | ⅜ |
| 5 5 | Rio Tinto........... | +⅛ | 13⅛ | ⅛ |
| 9 14 | Robinson........... | | 4 | ¼ |
| ... | Seven Stars ...... | | ¾ | 1 |
| ... | Do. (Gtd.) | | 1¼ | ½ |
| ... | Silati River......... | | 1/6 | 2/0 |
| 7 12 | Simmer and Jack | | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| 11 18 | S. A. Exploration | | 8½ | ¾ |
| ... | Sheba .............. | | 14/6 | 15/6 |
| 6 6 | Tharsis.............. | | 4⅛ | ⅜ |
| ... | Transvaal Develp. | | 7/0 | 8/0 |
| ... | Do. Land ... | | 4/0 | 5/0 |
| ... | Wemmer ........... | | 4¼ | ½ |
| ... | Wentworth Pr. ... | | ¾ | ⅞ |
| nil. | Do. Ord.. | | 8/0 | 9/0 |
| ... | CA & Zoutpansbrg | | 2/9 | 3/3 |

**MISCELLANEOUS**

| Yield | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 18 | Aërated Bread ... | | 7¾ | 8 |
| nil. | Allsopps ........... | −½ | 47 | 49 |
| 6 1 | Do. Pref. ... | −½ | 99 | 100 |
| 5 5 | Bk. of Australasia | | 55 | 8 |
| 8 2 | Bk. of N.S. Wales. | | 39 | 41 |
| 9 8 | Bell's Asbestos... | | 3¼ | 4 |
| 5 17 | Bryant and May.. | | 14⅞ | 15⅛ |
| 5 3 | Coats Ord. ........ | | 15⅛ | ⅜ |
| 4 2 | Do. Pref......... | | 14½ | ¾ |
| nil. | Eastman's Ord.... | | 5⅛ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Elmore's Copper. | | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| ... | Fraser & Chalmrs. | | 1 | ¼ |
| 6 11 | Gordon Hotels ... | | 15⅛ | ⅜ |
| 4 10 | Guinness & Co. ... | | 334 | 6 |
| nil. | Ham'nd's Meat ... | | 2⅛ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Hotchkiss ......... | | ½ | 1 |
| 4 6 | Hudson's Bay ... | | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| nil. | Maxim-N'rd'nflt. | | ¼ | ½ |
| ... | Pears ................ | | 6 | ½ |
| 5 8 | P. & O. Steam D. | | 184 | 8 |
| nil. | Primitiva Nitrate | −⅛ | 4 | ¼ |
| 2 5 | Rail. Invest. Def. | | 14 | 15 |
| ... | St. Louis Brew... | | 2½ | 3 |
| ... | Salt Union Shres | | 3½ | ¾ |
| nil. | San Donato......... | | 1¼ | ¾ |
| 11 13 | San Jorge ......... | +⅛ | 5 | ½ |
| 13 7 | San Pablo ......... | −¼ | 3¼ | ¾ |
| 7 18 | S. Afric. Gld. Trst. | | 13/3 | 14/6 |
| 5 13 | Spratt's Patent ... | | 8¼ | ¾ |
| 3 15 | Suez Canal ......... | | 106½ | 7½ |
| ... | Trustees Exctors | | 5½ | 4½ dis |
| 5 16 | Union Bk. of Aust. | | 42 | 4 |

| Yield (£ s.) | | Price. | Yield (£ s.) | | Price. | Yield (£ s.) | | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Govt., Corpn., &c.* | | | *American Bonds.* | | | *Miscellaneous.* | |
| 2 18 | Egyptn. Gtd....... | 102½ | 3 17 | Illinois 4 p.c. Gold | 104 | 4 4 | Alliance Assur ... | 9¼ |
| 3 4 | Leeds 4 p.c. ...... | 115 | 4 13 | Louisville 5 p.c. G. | 105 | 4 4 | Allsopp 4½ Debs. | 110 |
| 3 1 | Manchester 4 p.c. | 132 | 5 5 | Mis. Kan. Tex. 4 G. | 80 | 3 13 | Bass 4½ Deb. ... | 122 |
| 3 13 | Ceylon 4 p.c. Ins. | 112 | 3 14 | N.Y. Cent. 4 p.c. G | 104 | 3 17 | Chelsea Wtrwks. | 239½ |
| | *Home Rails.* | | 5 2 | N.Y. Erie, 1 C. 1920 | 135 | 4 0 | Coats 4½ Deb. ... | 115 |
| 2 19 | Caledon 4 Deb. . | 137 | 3 12 | Penns 4½ Gold... | 114 | 4 0 | E. & W. Ind. Dk Db | 98½ |
| 3 0 | Do. 4 Pref. | 129xd | | *Indian Railways.* | | 3 17 | East London Watr | 221 |
| 3 0 | Gt. Eastn. 4 Deb. | 133 | 3 12 | Bengal Nag Gtd. | 113½ | 7 8 | England Assur.... | 3¼ |
| 2 18 | Gt. Northn. 3 Deb. | 103 | 3 13 | Bom. Bar. 5 Gtd. | 189 | 5 17 | Fn. & Cl. Inv. D. | 95½ |
| 3 1 | Do. 4 p.c. Per. Pr. | 130 | 3 2 | Gt. Ind. Pen 4 Deb. | 123½ | 3 12 | Guinness 5 Deb. | 124 |
| 3 2 | Gt. Wstn. Guar. 5 | 164 | 3 8 | Madras 5 p.c. Gtd. | 143½ | 5 5 | Impl. Cont. Gas | 230½ |
| 2 19 | Lan. & Yrk. 4 Deb. | 134 | | *Banks* | | 4 2 | Lambeth Water... | 24½ |
| 3 1 | Do. Cons. 4 Pref. | 129 | 6 11 | Bk of New Zealand | 4¼ | 3 9 | L. St. K Dk 4 pc Db. | 117 |
| 2 18 | Lnd. & N.W. 4 Db. | 138 | 5 8 | City Bank ........ | 19½ | 3 19 | London Gen. Om. | 157½ |
| 3 0 | Do. 4 Cons. Pref. | 132 | 5 0 | Lloyds ............ | 23 | 4 5 | London Road Car | 7 |
| 2 18 | Ldn & S.W. B 4 Db. | 137 | 4 10 | London & County | 85½ | 4 0 | M. ShpCan. 4 Db | 101 |
| 3 0 | Do. Cons. 4 Pref. | 131 | 4 3 | London & Westr. | 55½ | 3 14 | New River New | 37½ |
| 3 1 | Ldn. Brtn. 4½ Db. | 150 | 4 13 | London Joint Stk. | 32 | 2 15 | N. British & Merc. | 34 |
| 3 0 | Ldn Cht 4½ Per Db | 143 | 4 7 | National Prov. ... | 49 | 6 17 | N. Metro. Trams. | 11½ |
| 2 19 | Midland 3 Deb.... | 103 | 4 18 | Parrs & Alliance | 72 | 4 14 | Norwich Un. Fire | 96 |
| 3 1 | Do. 4 Perp. Pref... | 130 | 5 19 | Prov. of Ireland... | 21½ | 4 3 | Sth. & Vxhll. Watr | 15½ |
| 2 19 | N. Eastern 4 Deb | 134 | 4 14 | Union of London | 32 | 4 15 | Sun Fire .......... | 9 |
| 2 3 | Do. 4 Pref. | 129 | | | | 3 18 | W. Middlesex Wtr | 234½ |

# THE SILVER STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

### A MATTER OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

### STRANGE SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—In the Senate since the 1st of the month the usual methods by which controversies over legislation are settled by an agreement to come to the vote have failed, and the world is now watching the decision of a great financial question by the test of physical endurance. It may end before daylight or it may continue for days. This peculiar condition is a necessity, for under the rules of the Senate there is no manner in which a vote can be forced except by tiring out those whose speechmaking obstructs a natural and parliamentary settlement. The method is not a new one, as it has been resorted to on numerous previous occasions.

All day long there were evidences of preparation for the fight. There were but few Senators in the Chamber, but a glance into the cloak rooms and committee rooms showed that many of them were sleeping on couches or sofas husbanding their strength for the siege, as they were well aware that all their energies would be taxed to the utmost. The forces of both sides were divided, so as to give each other relief by taking up the defence of their position in turn. The employees of the Senate were likewise separated into relays, and in anticipation of the struggle the serjeant-at-arms had every man within call. He also had four men ready to seek for senators, and request their attendance. The address of every senator had been carefully revised, and the serjeant-at-arms had compiled a mass of interesting information regarding the usual haunts of members in order to be able to call upon them when wanted.

As the hour of six approached when the contest was expected to begin, the Senate commenced to fill, and many members of the House of Representatives, including Mr. Crisp, the Speaker, entered and took seats on the sofas placed round the walls. By six the galleries were crammed, and thousands who were unable to gain access were turned away. The buzz of conversation became so great that the vice-president warned the public that the galleries would be cleared unless they remained quiet.

When Mr. Dubois (Idaho) rose to state the position of the anti-repealers the noise was hushed and silence was maintained during the reply of Mr. Voorhees, the chairman, who said he felt it to be his duty not to make the usual motion to adjourn, but on the contrary, to ask the Senate to stay together in continuous session until the pending measure had been disposed of. Senators Harris and Butler also explained their positions.

The silverites have a considerable advantage over their opponents, for while they can rest in the committee rooms and lobbies, leaving only one speaker on guard and Mr. Dubois to see that a quorum is present, it is obligatory on the part of the friends of repeal to remain in their seats in order to maintain a quorum.

From seven to eleven the debate continued without any unusual features. Then some of the visitors began to leave, and gradually the Senators commenced to disappear, and as midnight approached there were less than a dozen senators in their seats. Nevertheless, the stentorian voice of Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, who was addressing the House, showed no signs of weakening.

Mr. Dubois entered the Chamber at five minutes to twelve, and as the hour struck rose from his seat, and, looking round, said, "Mr. President, I believe a quorum is not present." Mr. Stevenson directed the clerk to call the roll, and immediately the members crowded in from the cloak rooms and entrances.

When the roll call had been completed Mr. Stevenson announced that a quorum was present, and directed Mr. Allen to proceed. The latter immediately rose and continued his speech, while the quorum began to disappear through the cloak-room doors. At a quarter to one, Mr. Dubois again called attention to the fact that there was no quorum, and the occupants of the cloak-rooms again filed hastily into the chamber. Roll was read again, and Mr. Allen proceeded.

Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) wearily asked Mr. Allen if he was not reading to show that there was not over-production of agricultural products, and wanted to know candidly whether Mr. Allen did not think that his speech was over-production. Mr. Allen hotly asked if Mr. Hoar wanted to insult him, whereupon the latter apologized and peace was restored.

The galleries were empty at a quarter to two.—*Reuter.*

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The *Post* publishes the following telegram from its Washington correspondent:—

"The air is thick with rumours of a compromise which is to be brought forward between now and noon to-morrow, with the hope of ending the long and weary contest. I am in a position to say with absolute certainty that no negotiations are in progress between the outright Repealers and any other party or faction in the Senate. The basis on which it seems most likely that a formidable support could be got together is a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act after a certain date in the future, presumptively as much as four years hence, so as to extend beyond the end of President Cleveland's term, with power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds up to a certain maximum figure, say two hundred million dollars, at such times and in such quantities as in his discretion seems necessary for keeping all the silver in circulation at par with gold. Whether such a plan would be acceptable to the stronger Repealers or to the President as a last resort is still a question. Neither side has shown the white feather as yet in regard to the impending all-night struggle, and the programme will unquestionably be carried out."

# ARGENTINE FINANCIAL POLICY.

### DR. TERRY INTERVIEWED.—ENCOURAGING PROMISES.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 11.—Dr. José A. Terry, the Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in Congress to-day, and expressed optimistic views on the situation. He stated that the production of the country was increasing, and declared that Argentina would fulfil her engagements.—*Reuter.*

According to statements made by the Finance Minister to a representative of the *Times of Argentina*—which statements are summarized by the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the *Times*—the bills which will be presented to Congress will provide for the carrying out of Dr. Romero's engagement to the foreign creditors. No further debt will be contracted, and no further stocks of any kind will be issued. Further issues of currency will be prohibited, and provision will be made in the budget of ordinary expenditure for burning annual currency to the amount of not less than six millions, which may be increased to twelve millions. It is also proposed to destroy by fire 150 millions of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock now in possession of the Government. The Minister said that Congress would probably accept the Bills thus presented without amendments.

# THE UNITED STATES GOLD RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The gold reserve continues to decrease, and was lower yesterday than ever before, standing at 86,899,008 dols. This represents a reduction of over 6,500,000 dols.—*Reuter.*

It is reported at New York, the *Financial Times* correspondent says, that Mr. Pierpont Morgan, whose visit to Washington has been the subject of considerable conjecture and comment, strongly urged on Secretary Carlisle the advisability of an immediate issue of Treasury bonds.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follows. In the cases where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding periods of 1892:—

| | Last Week. | Inc. or Dec. | Aggregate. | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Western | 165,730 | −10,560 | 2,496,020 | −163,270 |
| Great Northern | 75,430 | −13,432 | 1,130,659 | −172,937 |
| North British | 70,804 | +1,009 | 719,663 | +4,001 |
| Caledonian | 70,955 | +1,773 | 708,275 | −8,362 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 25,155 | −695 | 291,398 | −4,021 |
| Sheffield | 25,717 | −18,051 | 477,422 | −140,614 |
| North London | 9,507 | −229 | 119,713 | −5,790 |
| Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka | Rs.24,700 | +4,600 | 293,300 | +42,800 |

*Railways.*—Mexican National, 18,563 dols. *decrease.*

*Tramways, &c.*—London General Omnibus, £1,319 *increase.*

LATEST REDRUTH PRICES.—The following are the latest prices announced from Redruth to-day: Blue Hills, ⅛, ¼; Carn Brea, 15½, 16; Cook's Kitchen, 1⅛, ⅜; Dolcoath, 85, ½; East Pool, 10⅜, ⅝; Killifreth, 2⅝, ⅞; Phœnix, 2*s*. 6*d*, 3*s*. 6*d*; Polberro, ⅜, ½; South Condurrow, 8*s*., 10*s*.; South Crofty, 29*s*., 30*s*.; South Frances, 8*s*., 10*s*.; Tincroft, 13⅛, ⅜; West Frances, 1¼, ¾; West Kitty, 6⅞, 7⅛; Wheal Agar, 4¼; Wheal Basset, 3⅛, ⅜; Wheal Friendly, ⅛, ⅜; Wheal Grenville, 17, 17¼; Wheal Kitty, 8*s*., 10*s*.

**TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.**

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

## SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

The continued drought since early spring has riveted chains on the training stables at Newmarket. Neither in the ordinary operations on the heath nor in the racing which took place from time to time did one see the average work usual at headquarters. The rain, however, which came down in torrents during the last few nights, has had the effect of waking up trainers. The galloping has been so much improved by the downpour that no surprise was evinced at seeing the very large number of horses which competed in the opening races yesterday Nineteen two-year-olds turned out for the Maiden Plate, and of these Marius was a popular favourite. The Duke of Devonshire, however, had not the satisfaction of seeing his colours carried very prominently. None of the youngsters held the slightest chance against Saltator, who cantered in a very easy winner.

The result of the succeeding race was in exciting contrast to the initial event. Seventeen horses sported silk in the Autumn Handicap, and so cunningly had the weights been adjusted that the judge was enabled to give a verdict of heads only between the leading group as they flashed past the post. The winner, Carmilhan, was almost disregarded in the betting, and those industrious gentlemen, the bookmakers, reaped a golden harvest.

Meanwhile, the ring men shouted themselves hoarse over the Cesare. witch, but there were no very startling changes, although the leading group underwent many mutations in price. Rumour used an exceedingly barbed tongue in dealing with some of the owners whose horses have been the medium of most discreditable finesse lately. Indeed there were many who voted the matter well worthy the attention of the Jockey Club. Certain names of those in a petty league were freely bandied about, and no secret was made of the fact that a certain b. oknaker has been prominent throughout in the tactics complained of. For the third race on the card Conchar was of course all the rage. Sir Blundell Maple's Prince Hampton failed to put in an appearance, and gave way to a less worthy representative in Gangway. The last-named is, however, nothing like the horse we saw in the spring, and he caused no trouble whatever to the favourite, who won hard held.

Experts versed in such matters declared that there had not been as large an attendance for many years at the first of the great autumn handicaps. All the rings were crowded The Jockey Club enclosure held an unusually great number of the patricians of the turf. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Colonel Fitzgeorge were early in the paddock, and few of the better-known faces were missing in the exclusive stand belonging to the turf senate. Lord Durham, looking very hale, Lord Suffolk, Mr. James Lowther, Lord Alington, and Lord Cadogan were busy doing a final criticism of the candidates, among whom the notorious Newcourt was the distinguished object of general attention. He was represented by Sir Henry Hawkins and Sir Charles Russell, and music found a distinguished delegate to the national sport in the burly person of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Lord Kesteven, Lord Gosford, Lord William Nevill, and the Duke of Devonshire also criticized the toilettes. There were few ladies present, as the day was most unpromising, a very muggy haze, which soon developed into heavy rain as the afternoon wore on, enwrapping the heath in discomfort.

Lord Dunraven's pretty colours were not seen as the candidates filed on to the course, as Molly Morgan and Senapulty, together with Red Eyes and Cypria, were saddled behind the Ditch. Neither was Prisoner on view. Throughout the afternoon men's tongues were most busy with the names of Red Eyes and Molly Morgan, and the most sensational phase was noted at the eleventh hour. The flag on the corner of the ditch was hoisted some few minutes after the time appointed for the race, and gave an indication that the flag proper, which, of course, was out of sight, had been run up where Mr. Coventry's official stood. There was a scared holiday at the post, and the signal fell with great rapidity immediately the line was formed. As the competitors streamed past the gap in the Ditch, the haze was so thick that little but a confused mass of colours was visible. Colonel North's Old Boots, Newcourt, and Cypria were, however, in the van, and the seventeen came on at a slipping pace. Soon they dashed into the straight, and there was a roar from the crowd as Barnaby, Red Eyes, Cypria, Red Ensign, and Molly Morgan came on at the head of the leading group.

Senapulty was beaten coming down the hill, and Lord Dunraven's other candidate, Molly Morgan, also dropped away, and loud shouts announced the probable victory of Red Eyes, who came through in gallant style, overhauling Cypria, who was making the running. The ring men executed mad rushes to square with the immediate prospect of an unexpected result. It was soon all over, save for the duello between Cypria and Red Eyes. The pair came away pursued by Lady Rosebery, and a most exciting finish, after a brilliant exhibition of horsemanship, was a dead-heat between the outsider and the much-fancied representative from Cannon's stable. The jockey of the dead-heat belongs to young Pratt, a nephew of the late Fred Archer, as the boy lost nothing in comparison with the masterly riding of T. Loates. The acclamation of the crowd had scarcely died away when an official announcement was made that the owners had agreed to divide the stakes.

Mr. Wm. I'Anson, trainer of Newcourt, did not think it desirable to wait at Newmarket to see the race for the Cesarewitch. There certainly would have been a very undesirable scene enacted had Newcourt won, as the public felt deeply incensed at the tactics pursued by Mr. Buchanan and his trainer in connection with Newcourt and Self Sacrifice.

An apologist for Mr. Buchanan writes:—"Newcourt's trainer was not present, having left Newmarket yesterday, owing, I believe, to the worry of criticism on the Self Sacrifice episode, for which he at any rate is in no way to blame. Mr. Buchanan, however, put in an appearance and explained to me that the purchaser of the mare was a solicitor, whose name, perhaps, may be published later. It appears that 2,500 guineas was the offer made at Manchester, and 3,500 guineas was then stated as the lowest price. The sole cause of trouble is that this price of 3,500 guineas was left open for a few days, during which the mare was laid against in some quarters, and the bargain was not concluded till the end of last week. It will very well to hawk at Mr. Buchanan over this matter, and it is likely enough he acted without sufficient consideration on the idea of getting a good price and not refusing a good offer; but it is absurd to blame him because it was he who scratched Self Sacrifice, for it was quite obvious that as soon as he knew the buyer did not mean to run her it was his duty to scratch her, otherwise she could have been kept in and people might have continued to back her."

Several owners of horses running in the Cesarewitch considered defeat of their respective candidates impossible. None was more sanguine than Mr. E. Hobson, owner of Vanguard. But that four-year-old broke down after going about two miles in the race. He was running well and strongat the head of the second division coming down the Bushes hill. Red Eyes was fired near Boroughbridge by Mr. J. C. Wilkins Sandiu, who is well known with the York and Ainsty, Bramham Moor, and Bedale Hounds, and who occasionally rides in steeplechases. She is, perhaps, one of the stoutest horses in training, and her consistent running throughout the season would have made her very a most popular one had she won right out. Her concluding performance was undoubtedly her best, for she was conceding 6 lb more than weight for age to Mr. T. Jennings's smart filly.

Seldom indeed does one see a long-distance race result in a dead-heat. But there have been several instances before the Red Eyes—Cypria incident in the Cesarewitch. The first occasion was in 1857, when Mr. Ten Broeck's American-bred filly Prioress (4 yrs, 6 st 9 lb), Mr. W. Robinson's El Hakim (5 yrs, 6 st 9 lb), and Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess (5 yrs, 4 st 10 lb) tied for first honours. Prioress beat El Hakim by a length and a half. Prioress the first time started at 100 to 1, and in the run-in the betting was 5 to 4 agst El Hakim, 9 to 4 agst Prioress, and 7 to 2 agst Queen Bess. The second dead heat for the race happened in 1359, with Sir W. Booth's Artless (5 yrs, 5 st 3 lb) and Mr. T. Parr's Gaspard (5 yrs, 6 st 9 lb), and a second trial being decided upon Artless won by three lengths, with 6 to 5 betted on her. In the first instance her starting price was 25 to 1.

The blood stock sales at Newmarket are upon a larger scale this week than they have been for some years at the Second October Meeting. This is due to the fact that the whole of the late Lord Calthorpe's stud is to be disposed of, and that the Dowager Lady Stamford has taken so much to heart the death of her thoroughbred sire, Barcaldine, that she has decided to give up the choice breeding stud which she has maintained since her husband's death at her Newmarket paddocks. Lord Calthorpe's stud is to be sold to-day, and the mares which he had got together at his pretty residence just outside the town are so valuable that it is not surprising to find that Count Lehndorff, Count Canevaro, and several other foreigners who were in Paris last Saturday for the sale of M. Lupin's stud have come on to Newmarket. In addition to the mares there is Satiety, for whom a very big price is certain to be paid, as, like Ormonde and Isinglass, he represents the Isonomy blood, now in such immense demand. Count Lehndorff and those who are mainly here to attend the Calthorpe sale, were, however, all attracted to the paddocks yesterday by the prospect of being able to pick out two or three of the plums from Lady Stamford's fine lot of mares.

The Duke of St. Albans was one of the first to arrive, and he, together with Lord Durham, looked much the better for his visit to the Engadine, and quite recovered from the cold which prevented him joining the Londonderry party at Wynyard last week. Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, and the exuberant "cock" watched the proceedings from under the shelter at the back of the auctioneer's rostrum, which is so much appreciated on a stormy morning. Count Lehndorff was also to be seen in this enclosure, and as it so happened, he had for his nearest neighbour young M. Robert Lebaudy, the wealthy French sugar refiner, who was this successful rival at the Lupin sale on Saturday for the possession of the French thoroughbred sire, Xaintrailles. What made the *rapprochement* so singular was that during the Franco-German war Count Lehndorff, then a Prussian official acting as Prefect in one of the occupied districts, was quartered on M. Lebaudy's father.

Among others present were Lady Sykes, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, Mr. "Charlie" Rose, Captain W. H. Fife, and most of the other breeders of thoroughbreds. But they did not, as a rule, seem to be "on the buy," for Mr. Brodrick Cloete failed to secure all but one of his twelve mares, and only two of his five yearlings, though the prices he asked were by no means unreasonable. This boded ill for Lady Stamford's auction, and as a matter of fact she had a miserable sale. Out of forty-six lots she could only dispose of sixteen, the prices being, with two or three exceptions, very low indeed. It is hardly worth while to record them. One of these exceptions was, as might be guessed, in favour of that celebrated mare Geheimniss, by Rosicrucian, winner of the Oaks in 1882, and breeder of many horses which have run well on the turf. Though not always very reliable, still Geheimniss is not an old mare. She is of great breeding, and the sum of 1,000 guineas, which, from whom there is no better judge going, secured her for the Imperial Stud in Germany for 1,550 gs., white Porter, the Kingsclere trainer, was to the front for her beautiful foal, by Royal Hampton, which he secured for 700 gs. Lord Durham, after a hard fight with Lord William Bentinck, secured Lady Ironsides, a charming young daughter of Ironmaster, and her filly foal, by Royal Hampton, for 1,200 gs.; but Lord William did not go empty away, as he got Lady Superior, a daughter of Hermit and Gertrude, "cheap as rags," as Sir John Astley would say, for 570 gs. Very slow and discouraging was the bidding for most of the other lots, and it was a relief when Mr. Jardine sat down amused by Lady Sykes, and left us free to go off and see if we could not pick out the winner of the Cesarewitch.

Some fair prices were realized by Messrs. Freeman in the sale of coach horses at Aldridge's. The first lot comprised Mr. T. Burren's fifteen, which have been working the "Little Wonder," Canterbury and Herne Bay Coach; they brought 519 guineas. The "Tantivy," Eastbourne and Brighton Coach horses, thirty-three in number, belonging to Mr. A. W. Chapman, totalled 1,693½ guineas, a five-year-old bay gelding, Harkaway, reaching the top price with 84 guineas. The last batch was the "Venture," London and Windsor, and the "Champion," Margate and Canterbury, steeds, the property of Mr. Arthur Fownes; the sum obtained for the forty was 949 guineas.

Terront, the cyclist, arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg at 4.32 P.M. yesterday. Terront was enthusiastically received by large crowds of persons assembled near the Neuilly Velodrome. He has effected the journey across Europe in fourteen days, travelling 1,400 kilometres. He describes the state of the roads in Russia as deplorable, owing to heavy rains and the ruts caused by passing carts. Terront had frequently to descend from his bicycle, and walk through the mud. He corroborates the fact that a drunken German peasant fired from a revolver at one of his trainers without touching him.

Dawson and North, the professional billiard players, are giving an excellent display at the Royal Aquarium in their best-of-three matches of 7000 up. The billiard gallery was well attended yesterday. In the afternoon North played better than he has done so far during the week, counting 201, 119, 147, and 48 (unfinished), and he eventually won his first game by 147 points. Dawson compiled 81, 223, and 50. In the evening both men played well, but the Yorkshireman scored the more consistently of the two. His chief contributions were 50, 123, 182, 122, and 57; while North was responsible for 202, 70, 62, and 50. In the end Dawson won by 62 points.

Sussex and Hampshire should have met at football yesterday, but owing to the county ground at Hove being under water, no match was possible, a fact greatly to be regretted, as the proceeds of the match were to have been set aside for the Worthing distress fund. A tremendous downpour caused two matches at Chatham to be abandoned. The Association match between Chatham and Gravesend was stopped by the referee after half an hour's play, the home side having scored one goal, and one between the Rugby game between the Royal Engineers and East Sheen was also abandoned at the end of thirty minutes, neither side having scored. At Kensal-rise a draw of one goal was the result of the game between the London Welsh (Wednesday) team and University College Hospital.

The first round in the qualifying competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup takes place next Saturday. Higher Walton have scratched to Workington in the second division, and Hereford to Old Hill Wanderers in the sixth, and in the same division the fixture between Coalville and Stonebridge will be decided on the ground of the latter. The Association has appointed Mr. N. Whittaker as referee in the match between Sandhurst and Gravesend, which is to be played at Swindon, and Mr. R. Evans for Maidstone v. 2nd Scots Guards. All matches are to kick off not later than 3.30, and in the event of a draw, an extra half-hour must be played.

The Bradford Football Club have decided to abandon the southern tour which they had arranged for the 1st and 2nd prox. The clubs they should have played are Chesseux Lanatory, Swindon, Newport I., and Portsmouth on November 2. When the tour was arranged an outing to the Isle of Wight was not contemplated, but engagements have since been made to play Newport on February 26, and Cardiff on February 26. It is not considered desirable either to the players or the club that the expense of two tours in one season should be undertaken, and consequently Bradford recently wrote cancelling the engagements with Sussex and Portsmouth. In their communication it was stated that the Bradford team was mainly composed of working-class players, and the Rugby Union, having decided not to allow payment for broken time, it was hardly fair to the players to call upon them to make this loss of wages without some provision being made. It was also stated that if the matches were fulfilled Bradford, for the reason stated, could not expect to take a representative team down South, and that would be unsatisfactory to all parties.

The desperate efforts which most of the big Association football clubs have to make in order to pay their way under the burden of professionalism was never more fully demonstrated than by the determination of the big clubs of Lancashire to form a combination for the purpose of the recent cup tie dates, and during the month of April. The name adopted was the County Palatine League. Everton, Bury, Bolton Wanderers, Blackburn Rovers, Burnley, Newton Heath, and Preston North End were elected members, and it was decided to have two divisions, the leaders of each to play off for the championship. The constitution of the clubs is as follows:—Division 1: Blackburn Rovers, Preston North End, Darwen, and Burnley. Division 2: Bolton Wanderers, Bury, Newton Heath, and Everton.

Reports state that the Tay, the Earn, and the Dee are swarming with fish. The Stobhall water of the Tay has, as usual, given splendid sport. Sir J. E. Millais and friends took sixteen fish in two days last week, and Viscount Cole and the Hon. Louis Greville about the same number. Lord Rosslyn had five days landed in the Dupplin water, which is certainly the heaviest fish landed this year. Lord Blythesswood had a bag of seven, and other of seventeen. From the Dupplin water of the Earn Mr. Bevidges Williams, Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu, and Mr. W. Agnew, Manchester, took in two days twenty-seven fish, the heaviest of which weighed 30 lb. From the Caithness waters of the Thurso the Misses Farley and Lord Penrhyn had fourteen good fish in three days, and all beats in this river are doing well. From the Spey, at Aikenway, Mrs. Stewart-Menzies landed three heavy fish one day last week.

A good programme was issued for the Bedford Swimming Club Gala, at by the Embankment Baths, Berkeley-square, W., last night. The final of the 22 yards Beginners' Race was won by F. Mustard; the Plunging Handicap T. L. Priest, the scratch man, with a plunge of 46 ft.; A. Turner, 37 ft., was second; and F. Clarke, 38 ft. 6 in., third, on the handicap. The final of the 88 Yards Handicap ended in a win for that old and popular member, C. McCready. W. Pritchard, the secretary of the Wimbledon Club, finished second, and G. Brown third. The Scotsbourne Club, Life Saving Champions of England, gave an exhibition of life-saving, and the water Polo match between the Ranelagh Harriers and the Ravensbourne, the prospective junior champions of London and practically winners of the National Championship, scored an easy victory of five goals to two.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from home, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS up to the moment of leaving, sent to any address in the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery on the first morning of publication following, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to any address upon the CONTINENT.

## AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

Boston, Wednesday.—The Australian cricketers to-day commenced a match against a team of Boston and neighbourhood. The Australians played twelve men, and the Bostonians eighteen. The weather was fine with a clear sky, but there was only a small number of spectators. The Bostonians won the toss, and elected to bat. They put together 68, against which the Australians only succeeded in compiling a total of 65. The match is being played on a ground prepared for baseball, and not for cricket.

The principal scores on the Bostonian side were: Keen, 24, Fairbrother 11, and Shepardson, not out, 7. The full Australian score is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lyons | 4 | Mr. Coningham | 1 |
| Mr. Bannerman | 1 | Mr. W. Giffen | 7 |
| Mr. Jarvis | 1 | Mr. Blackham | 1 |
| Mr. G. Giffen | 3 | Mr. McLeod, not out | 0 |
| Mr. Gregory | 1 | Extras | 4 |
| Mr. Trumble | 3 | | |
| Mr. Trott | 22 | Total | 68 |
| Mr Graham | 7 | | |

In the Bostonians' first innings G. Giffen took seven wicket for 31 runs, Trott, eight for 19; McLeod, one for 4; Coningham, one for 16; and Gregory, no wicket for 1.—*Reuter.*

## THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Mr. Bentley presided over a meeting of the Management Committee of the Football League held at Derby yesterday. The proceedings, which were private, lasted five hours, and it was not until after eight o'clock that the secretary made any communication to the press. The first business was the consideration of the series of charges brought by the Darwen Club against Mr. J. Jeffries, a referee. The committee decided that the allegations were not proved, and ordered Darwen to offer Mr. Jeffries a public apology, and to pay the expenses that have been incurred.

The protest by Notts Forest against the result of their League match with West Bromwich Albion, which the latter won by three goals to two, was next considered. Forest alleged that the referee, Mr. T. Ashmole, of Leicester, allowed seven minutes to be played beyond the allotted time. This was denied by the official in question, and the committee, taking his word in the matter as final, declined to interfere.

The Tom Brandon case, in which Blackburn Rovers sought to secure the services of that player, when Sheffield Wednesday alleged that he is under an agreement to play for them, was held to be beyond the jurisdiction of the committee.

Mr. S. Tranter, referee in the match between Derby County and Newton Heath at Derby last Saturday, reported Newton Heath for rough play, and the question was referred to the English Association to deal with.

## NOTES FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

A rather formidable competitor of the bicycle has made its appearance in the midlands in the shape of a pneumatic road-skate. It has lately been tried in the streets of Birmingham, and has excited considerable admiration. The invention was patented a short time ago by a Scotch firm, and is a variation on the roller-skate, but whereas the latter has four wheels, the pneumatic skate has only two, placed in line at either extremity of the skate. The wheels are rather larger than those of the roller skate, and, instead of solid rubber, are covered with pneumatic tyres. The patentees claim that one can skate with their aid over ordinary turnpike roads the same as on ice, and ascend and descend hills easily. Six or seven miles an hour is the maximum speed attainable in the streets of Birmingham, and that only on smooth roads. One obvious advantage of the pneumatic skate over the pneumatic cycle is that punctured tyres may be readily repaired or replace, as the skater may carry surplus tyres or even reserve wheels, in his pocket or valise.

It has remained for France to place the first cycling spectacular piece upon the boards of a theatre. A play by MM. Henri Chevot and Henri Blondeau, entitled "Les Bicyclistes en Voyage," has been produced at the Gaité, Paris. It has apparently found favour with Parisian followers of cycling.

J. W. Stocks, the twenty-five miles champion, and holder of the British one hour's record for safety bicycles, is the latest prominent cyclist to go over to the Trade. He has been engaged by the Dunlop Company, and with Lawrence Fletcher, the long-distance rider, will manage the Newcastle branch of the company.

Laurens S. Meintjes, the winner of the 100-kilometres International Cycling Championship at the World's Fair meet at Chicago, is one of the leading electrical engineers in South Africa, and also a mining owner.

The Chicago Athletic Association has recently opened a new club-house, which it is claimed is the most magnificent home for athletics in the world. On the main or ground floor are the chief offices of the club, opening from a lobby 60 by 80, the floor of which is one of the finest specimens of mosaic work ever laid in the country. On this floor is the entrance to the Turkish baths; the first hot room is 40 ft. square, with a roof 12 ft. by 15 ft., with tiled floors and mosaic ceilings. There is a plunge bath 60 ft. by 40 ft., the whole interior being of white marble, each column supporting the roof being 25 ft. in height, in one piece. The construction of the tank is on new lines, there being brick walls at sides, bottom, and ends, enclosing a steel tank, which was tested to 30 ft. pressure of water, and lined with English glazed tiles. It has a varying depth of water of from 8 ft. to 4 ft.

There are ten floors to the building, with two large passenger elevators capable of accommodating twenty-five persons each, and a freight elevator to the floors above. The second floor contains the reception-room and billiard-room, each 60 ft. by 85 ft., the latter being fitted with nine pool and ten billiard tables, made of mahogany to match the fittings of the room. The reception-room is of quartered oak in Gothic design. The main gymnasium of oak, 168 ft. long, 85 ft. in its widest part, and about 60 ft. in width for one-third of its length. The apparatus is the most complete ever placed in a gymnasium, and cost 8,500 dols. Every conceivable piece of special machinery devoted to the use of muscle-development may be found here. At the west end is a clear space 70 ft. by 45 ft., where fencing and wrestling performances are given. There is room in the gymnasium for a fifty-yard dash. On the fifth or mezzanine floor is the running track (twelve laps to one mile), and the boxing, wrestling, and fencing rooms. The sixth and seventh floors are occupied by sleeping rooms, fifty-six in number, some arranged *en suite* with bath, others as ordinary rooms, and all finished and furnished sumptuously.

The eighth floor is devoted to the dining and kitchen departments The dining-room is one of the best in the whole building. It has a ceiling 25 ft. high, from which are pendant cups with electric lights in each, some 200 lights being used. The room seats 150 and some idea of the business may be gained when it is stated that the average number of lunches served is over 400 and nearly 600 were served on one day recently. Leading from the main room are five smaller dining-rooms, which can be separated as private rooms, or all connected with the main dining-hall, as desired.

There are tennis, racquet, and fives courts on the ninth and tenth floors of the usual dimensions, with a gallery overlooking both racquet courts, and skylights extending the whole length of each court. There are twelve dressing-rooms, with 200 lockers, connected with a large Turkish bath-room, and also shower and tub baths. The fives courts are about 30 ft. square, and are on the tenth story. In the basement are a rifle range, 85 ft. in length; a bicycle store room, 100 by 25; five bowling alleys of the latest style and design; and a capacious wine room, added to this are the the engine rooms, electric plant, and the floor of the tank.

Football is receiving recognition at the hands of Mr. Arthur Roberts in "A Modern Don Quixote," played at the Strand Theatre. When the Bishop of Gretna Green and his clerk are unfrocked they are stripped revealed in Rugby costume, the former wearing a jersey with the blue and white hoops of Middlesex County Union, and the latter the red and white of Surrey.

The success of Tunbridge Wells Cygnus water-polo team in the National Water-Polo Championship was celebrated by almost general rejoicing. When the victorious team arrived at Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday night they were met at the station by thousands of people. The Mayor greeted them on behalf of the townspeople, and the Fanville Band played the "Conquering Hero." A coach, gaily decorated with lanterns, was in readiness, and in this conveyance the team was taken round the town preceded by the fire brigade. All the houses on the route were lighted up, and the windows were crowded with sightseers. Tunbridge were successful enough to give a big beating to the Northern champions, Manchester Osborne, in the semi-final. The conditions under which the match were played were totally new to the losers and partly accounted for their defeat. The match was played in the deep open-air bath at Tunbridge in the month of September, and the Osborne team, used to an enclosed bath, failed altogether to stand the cold. Tunbridge, however, are anxious to be pitted against the Northerners in an enclosed bath, and there is a probability of a match being arranged in Manchester

# PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL

By GEORGE MOORE.

## CHAPTER IX.

"Never mind the boat, mummie," said Jackie; "if I had known that you wouldn't have liked me to have had it from father, I shouldn't have taken it."

"You could not have helped it."

"I don't know, mummie, but I should have tried."

"Come here, Jackie. You'll forgive me for breaking the boat, won't you?"

Jackie did not answer, but he came towards his mother twisting his long legs, his curls running over his face and his big eyes luminous with tears. "I love you better than all the boats in the world," was all he could say.

"You shall have another boat, darling."

"I don't want no boat," and the child sobbed on his mother's shoulder. A few minutes after he said, "But why do you hate father so; he's very kind of you?"

"I don't hate your father, but he hasn't been kind to me."

"Do you think it was all his fault? He told me about it when we was in the park looking at the boys sailing their boats."

"And what did he say?"

"He said he was far away in foreign countries, and hadn't heard that I was in the land of the living."

"But he knew well enough that I was in the land of the living."

The child looked at his mother puzzled, unable to reply. "I know he loves you very much; he told me that you was the best and handsomest woman that ever stepped, and I said that I thought so too."

"Your father can speak very nicely when he likes."

"I don't think he's a bad man, I really don't, mummie dear," and the child looked up at Esther with so wistful and innocent an expression that she could not repress a smile.

"I'm afraid, Jackie, that you'd like to take your father's part against me. . . You can do so if you like. . . I don't want you; you'd better go to him; he's far richer than I am and can buy you as many boats as he likes."

"Don't speak like that, mummie," the child said, speaking with a grave and serious air; "I wouldn't leave you, mummie, not for no one, and I don't care for the boat he gave me; I love you far better than the boat," he exclaimed, hiding his face on her shoulder.

"Is that true, Jackie? and you'd sooner stop with me, poor as I am, and wear those shabby clothes that I made for you than go to him and wear that pretty velvet suit?

"Yes, mummie, much sooner. . . . You can send him back the velvet suit; I'll pack it up myself."

"So you like me better than the boat or the suit of clothes?"

"Yes, mummie, I do. I think I like you better than all the world."

"And after me what do you like best?"

Jackie hesitated, and then he answered: "I think I'd like to see you and father good friends . . . you shouldn't be so cross with father because he gave me the boat; I don't think he meant no harm by it."

"Then you wouldn't like to have any other father except your own real father?"

"How could I have any other father except my real father?"

Esther did not press the point, and soon after Jackie began to talk about the possibility of mending his boat; and feeling that something irreveeable had happened, Esther put on her hat and jacket and Mrs. Lewis and Jackie accompanied her to the station. They kissed each other on the platform, and were reconciled, but there was a vague sensation of sadness in the leave-taking which they could not understand. Jackie and Mrs. Lewis returned home in silence, and Esther sat alone in a third-class carriage absorbed in consideration of the problem of her life. The life she had dreamed would never be hers—she would never be Fred's wife.

Everything seemed to point to the inevitableness of this end.

She had determined to see William no more, but he wrote asking how she would like him to contribute towards the maintenance of the child. The matter could not be settled without personal interviews; and both Miss Rice and Mrs. Lewis seemed to take it for granted that she would marry William when he obtained his divorce. He was applying himself to the solution of this difficulty and professed himself to be perfectly satisfied with the course that events were taking. And whenever she saw Jackie he inquired after his father; he hoped, too, that she had forgiven poor father, who had never meant no harm at all. She saw now that her instinct was right in warning her not to let the child see William, that she had done wrong in allowing her feelings to be overruled by Miss Rice, who had, of course, advised her for the best. But it was clear to her now that Jackie never would take kindly to Fred as a stepfather; that he would never forgive her if she divided him from his real father by marrying another man. He would grow to dislike his step-father more and more; and when he grew older he would keep away from the house on account of the presence of his stepfather; it would end by his going to live with him; he would be led into a life of betting and drinking; she would lose her child if she married Fred.

She was swayed equally by both desires—love of her child and love of a home of her own, Fred and the cottage at Mortlake. Wifehood drew her with an all-powerful attraction—was it not the very instinct of her race? But her child was the true reality of her life, and if sufficient time had been allowed her personal desire would have shed itself, and she would have accepted her obvious duty with resignation. But events were moving faster than the evolution of her instincts, and she was unprepared for the situation into which she felt herself suddenly thrust.

It was one evening as she was putting things away in the kitchen before going up to bed. She heard some one rap at the window. Such a thing had never happened before, and surprised but without fear she opened the door. The area was in darkness; she could see no one.

"Who is there?" she cried.

"It's only me. I had to see you to-night on——"

"Come in."

William had expected a rougher reception. The tone in which Esther invited him in was almost genial, and there was no need of so many excuses; but he had come prepared with excuses, and a few ran off his tongue before he was aware.

"Well," said Esther, "it is rather late. I was just going up to bed; but you can tell me what you've come about, if it won't take long."

"It won't take long. . . . I've seen my solicitor this afternoon, and he says that I shall find it very difficult to get a divor.e."

"So you can't get your divorce?"

"Are you glad?"

"I don't know."

"What do you mean? You must be either glad or sorry."

"I said what I mean. I am not given to telling lies." Esther set the brass tin candlestick, on which a wick was spluttering on the kitchen table. William looked at her inquiringly. She was always a bit of a mystery to him. And then he told her, speaking very quickly, how he had neglected to secure proofs of his wife's infidelity at the time; and as she had lived a dreamspace although no doubt a guilty life ever since, the solicitor thought that it would be difficult to establish a case against her.

"Perhaps she never was guilty," said Esther, unable to resist the temptation to irritate.

"Not guilty? what do you mean. Haven't I told you how I found them the day I came up from Ascot. . . . And didn't she own up to it. What more proof do you want?"

"Anyway it appears you haven't enough; what are you going to do? Wait until you catch her out?"

"There is nothing else to do unless——" William paused, and his eyes wandered from Esther's.

"Unless what?"

"Well, you see my solicitors have been in communication with her solicitors, and her solicitors say that if it were the other way round, that if I gave her reason to go against me for a divorce that she would be glad of the chance. That's all they said at first, but Snow then I've seen my wife, and she says that if I'll give her cause to get a divorce she'll not only go for it, but will pay down five hundred pounds for the job. And about that much money would buy my partner out of the Welsh Harp, and we'd then 'ave the 'ouse to ourselves. A very nice little property it is, and with you in the bar. What do you think, Esther?"

"I don't know that I understand. You don't mean——"

"You see, Esther, that to get a divorce—there's no one who can hear us, is there?"

"No, there's no one in the 'ouse except me and the missus, and she's in her study, reading. Go on."

"It seems that one of the parties must go and live with another party before either can get a divorce. Do you understand?"

"You don't mean that you want me to go and live with you, and perhaps get left a second time?"

"That's all rot, Esther, and you knows it."

"If that's all you've got to say to me you'd better take your hook. Well, I never!"

"Do you see, there's the child to consider, and you know well enough, Esther, that you've nothing to fear; you knows as well as can be that I mean to run straight this time. So I did before. But let bygones be bygones, and I know you'd like the child to have a father; so, if only for his sake——"

"For his sake I like that, as if I hadn't done enough for him. Haven't I worked and slaved myself to death and gone about in rags? That's what that child has cost me. Tell me what he's cost you. Not a penny piece—a toy boat and a suit of velvet knickerbockers—and yet you come telling me—I'd like to know what's expected of me. Is a woman never to think of herself? Do I count for nothing? For the child's sake, indeed. Now, if it was any one else but you. Just tell me, where do I come in? That's what I want to know. I've played the game long enough. Where do I come in? That's what I want to know."

"There's no use flying in a passion, Esther. I know you've had a hard time. I know it was all very unlucky from the very first. But there's no use saying that you might get left a second time, for you know well enough that that ain't true. Say you won't do it; you're a free woman, you can act as you please. It would be unjust to ask you to give up anything more for the child; I agree with you in all that. But don't fly in a rage with me because I came to tell you that there was no other way out of the difficulty."

"You can go and live with another woman, and get a divorce that way."

"Yes, I can do that; but I first thought I'd speak to you on the subject. For if I did go and live with another woman, could I very well desert her after getting the divorce?"

"You deserted me."

"Why go back on that old story?"

"It ain't an old story, it's the story of my life, and I haven't come to the end of it yet."

"But you'll have got to the end of it if you'll do what I say."

A moment after Esther said—

"I don't know what you want to get a divorce for at all. I daresay your wife would take you back if you were to ask her."

"She's no children, and never will have none; and marriage is a poor look-out without children—all the worry and anxiety for nothing. What do we marry for but children? There's no other happiness. I've tried everything else——"

"But I haven't. I've done nothing but work. I've worked as much as seventeen hours a day to support that child."

"I know all that; I know you've had a damned hard time, Esther, and I want you to have a good time now. Sally'll give five 'undred pounds. That'll buy my partner out; we shall 'ave the 'ouse to ourselves, and, working together, I don't think we'll 'ave much difficulty in building it up into a very nice property, all of which will in time go to the boy. I'm doing pretty well I told you in the betting line, but if you like I'll give it up. I'll never lay or take the odds again. I can't say more, Esther, can I? Come, Esther, say yes. It would be stupid to let five 'undred quid slip through our 'ands. Come, Esther, say yes," he said, reaching his arm towards her.

"Hands off there, don't touch me," she said surlily, and she drew back a step with an air of resolution that made him doubt if he would be able to persuade her.

"Now, Esther——" William did not finish. It seemed useless to argue with her, and he looked at the great red ash of the yellow dip. Neither spoke; at last William said—

"You are the mother of my boy, so it is different; but to advise me to go and live with another woman! I shouldn't have thought it of a religious girl like you."

"Religion! There's very little time for religion in the places I've had to work in." Then, thinking of Fred, she added that she had returned to Christ, and hoped He would forgive her. William encouraged her to speak of herself, remarking that, chapel or no chapel, she seemed just as severe and particular as ever. "If you won't, I can only say I am sorry; but that shan't prevent me from paying you as much a week as you think necessary for Jack's keep and his schooling. I don't want the boy to cost you anything. I'd like to do a great deal more for the boy, but I can't do more unless you make him my child."

"And I can only do that by going away to live with you?"

"In six months we shall be man and wife."

"In six months?"

"More or less. Six months after the divorce we can get married."

Esther walked up the kitchen, and there was a mingled look of fear and agony on her face, for she felt that she would do as he asked her. She did not love him; but he was the father of her child. Her heart was with Fred; but when she looked at this man, and when she thought of him, she felt that her will was overborne by a force which she could neither control or understand. Seeing that she was yielding he stretched his arm towards her.

"Don't touch me, go away, leave me alone," she exclaimed. Then sinking into a chair she cried, "Oh, why did I ever see you again! Why did I meet you! All was going so well till you came. I was so happy." Her head drooped, she covered her face with her hands, and sobbed continuously.

*(To be continued.)*

## LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th ult., in a short article on the Labour question, attention was directed very briefly to a scheme of labour organization and social reform by a system of compulsory registration of employment. As the leading provisions only of the scheme were then alluded to, it is desired now to explain its principal features and action, according to these provisions. Since it is to complete and perfected labour organization that the solution of the whole of the social problem must be looked for—and not to any methods of poor law relief, under whatever guise—anything tending towards the development of the former and the abolition of the latter may be of service at the present time. In consideration of the existing conditions of organized labour it would be unadvisable to propose, under any scheme for its furtherance, a system of organization apart from the present trades unionism, nor is it desired to do so. The scheme is intended to compulsorily extend the principles of trades organization to all classes of skilled and unskilled labour, and to make it an important factor, not only in the labour, but also in the social conditions of the community. This is rendered possible by substituting as the basis for organization the labour aggregation of the parish, instead of present membership of a particular trade or craft. The collective parish labour would, therefore, become the unit of organization for the trade unions or labour guilds of the future, and would be divided and arranged according to the respective guilds or guild sections of labour to which belonging, by an exhaustive system of labour registration.

The effect of this dual system of organization would be to give to labour as an organized social body a concrete voting power in matters of local government, and a distinctive voting power as an individual guild or unit of the general organization, in matters of labour government affecting its interests as a guild, or pertaining to its relationship to other guilds or to the general body. In the former local representation would be given to socially organized labour in parish and district councils and district labour councils; but as these subjects form part of the social aspect of the scheme they will be considered separately. In the latter, by the formation of labour districts throughout the kingdom, and election of district labour councils or boards of directors of employment for the administration of organized labour in the respective districts, the distinctive voting powers of the guilds as individual organizations will be made apparent. The district administration of labour according to the guild system would be similar in many respects to the external administration of coherent trades unionism by general councils comprised of the ablest trade union representatives of the district, elected irrespective of their trades union membership, for the general administration of the trades unionism in the district. There would thus be established not only a guiding body within each union, but a controlling body over them as a whole. The administration of the guilds in this way would not interfere with the present methods of trades union government or representation except by possible increase of numbers. Although the action of the scheme would be such as to apply equal conditions of labour, wages, and hours of employment to non-unionist as to unionist workmen, all labour being under one organization, it is to be understood that the former, though members of the guild organizations, could not be compelled to become members of the trade union of such guild against their inclination. Any complications which might appear probable under this apparently disunited system are provided against by the powers vested in the boards of directors of employment. It is but fair to mention, however, that according to the advantages and numerical proportions of the existing unions, so their utility and influence would pervade through or preponderate in their respective guilds, by whom little or no action would be taken, except at their initiative. The trade unions would be recognized as the *nuclei* of organization and leaders of opinion by the respective guilds incorporated with them. This in itself would do much to strengthen the position of the trades unions, while an element of weakness in their constitution would be removed by the equal conditions of labour already mentioned. Under the system of organization it would be for the trades union leaders to say in what way the guild members may best be made to become union members and to establish unions in the guilds where, under present circumstances, none would exist. If in this process trade unionism can be brought into closer contact with public opinion, so much the better. The views of public opinion are not always the views of trades union opinion, nor when they differ in this respect are they always wrong views, as trades unionists are so prone to believe.

The system of organization is thus proposed. In every village or parish of five hundred or more inhabitants (parishes containing fewer would be joined to others or grouped, and in towns or cities divided into wards or districts, as may be necessary for organization) a registration office of employment would be established under the control and management of an officially appointed registrar and other officers as may be considered necessary to the requirements of the parish or district for the purposes of labour and benefit society registration. From the parish registration office of employment, declaration forms of registration would be issued by the registrar to the residents of the parish required to make compulsory declaration. The declaration forms would resemble a census or schedule for the purposes of labour guild and friendly society registration, and would contain under the declaration such information as would be necessary for registration in both qualifications. As part in register of the declarations would be provided in every parish, and a certificate of membership of a State-regulated and supported parish benefit society established in connection with the labour registration of the parish, with a copy of the statutory rules of the benefit society, would be delivered to each person making declaration. The registered declarations would be forwarded by the parish registrar to the registrar of the union or district (present Poor Law Union) to which the parish belonged. The system of registration at the district registration offices would divide the labour from the benefit society registration, and would classify the district labour according to the declarations under the guilds or guild sections to which belonging by a uniform system of registration. From the offices of the district registrar would be issued forms to all employers in the district for the return of employees. The forms would be returnable to the office of issue. The labour declarations and employers' returns would be forwarded after district registration to the chief registrar of labour for the labour district in which the union was comprised for the administration of labour by the district directors of employment. The friendly society declarations would be forwarded to the county offices of registration established in connection with the county councils for county superannuation of old age.

Registration offices would be thus established in every parish for the formation of a parish sick benefit society, with county superannuation at old age, and in connection with the district administration of labour registration and regulation of employment, with unemployed maintenance. The district registration offices would act in an intermediate capacity between the district directors of employment and the parish registration offices in the administration of labour, and between the county councils and parish benefit societies in old-age superannuation. The construction of parish societies, guild organizations, administration of labour, and arbitration will be further explained.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

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